

*A Humanitarian Study of the
Coming Immigration Problem
on the Pacific Coast :: ::*



THE NEW GATEWAY TO THE PACIFIC

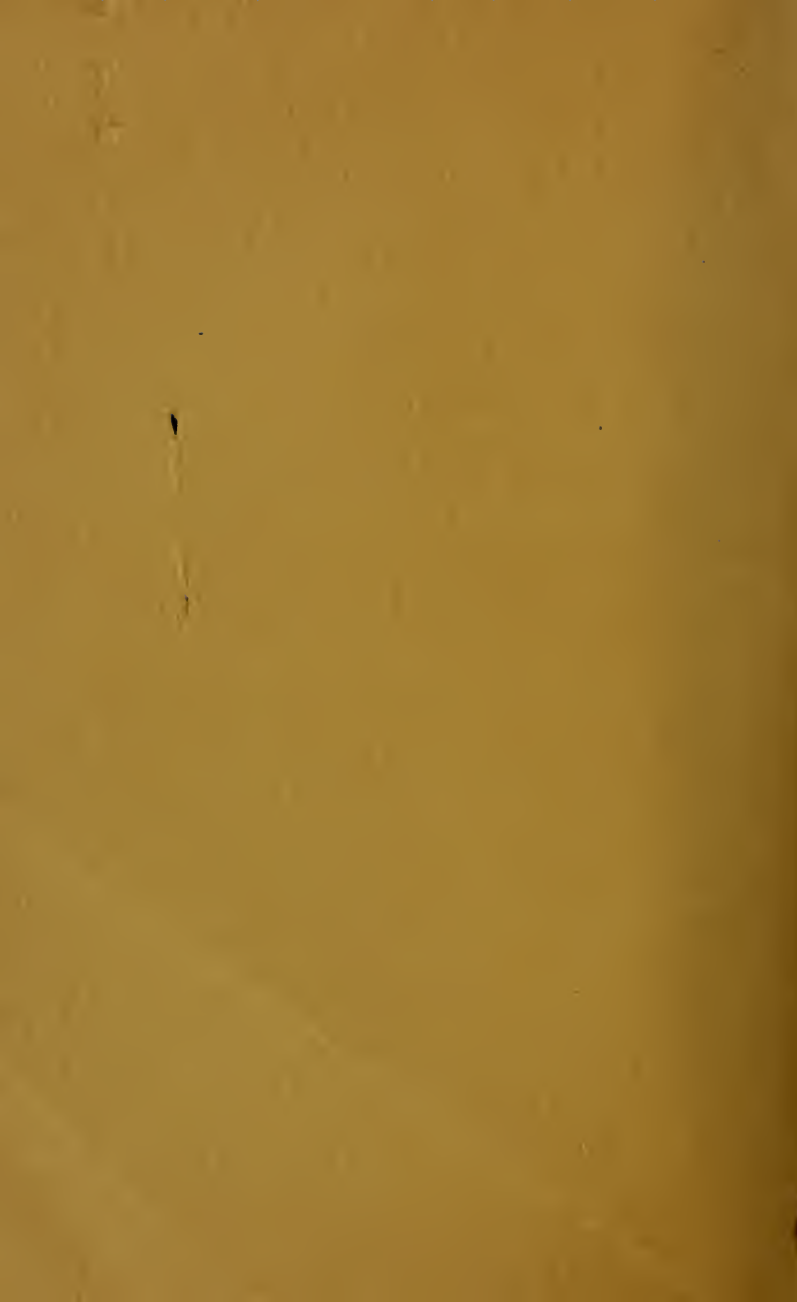
BY

CHAS. W. BLANPIED

Secretary of The Tacoma Immigration Conference and of the
Pacific Coast Immigration Congress

MAY, 1913

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



A HUMANITARIAN STUDY
OF THE
COMING
IMMIGRATION PROBLEM
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST



BEING A DIGEST OF THE

IMMIGRATION CONGRESS

San Francisco, April 14-15, 1913

in relation to

THE IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

San Francisco, February 21-22, 1912

SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY CENTER



San Francisco Public Library

STACKS

REFERENCE BOOK

Not to be taken from the Library

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. HENRIE, M. A.

of the Men's Christian Association

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



A HUMANITARIAN STUDY
OF THE
COMING
IMMIGRATION PROBLEM
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST



BEING A DIGEST OF THE
PACIFIC COAST IMMIGRATION CONGRESS
Held in San Francisco, California, April 14-15, 1913
and showing its relation to
THE TACOMA IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE
Held in Tacoma, Washington, February 21-22, 1912



COMPILED BY
CHAS. W. BLANPIED, M. A.
Immigration Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



FOREWORD

It seems natural that after having had the privilege of being the Secretary of two Immigration Congresses on the Pacific Coast; the one in the North and the other in the South, that we should attempt in this report to show something of the entire Coast movement thus emphasizing the fact of our mutual problem and how all organizations and sections are planning together to face the question as a unit—with solid front—thus avoiding the waste that comes in the overlapping of effort in attempting a solution of a problem.

It is unnecessary for us to mention here the many persons who have been instrumental in shaping this movement, as their names for the most part will appear in pages that follow. The preservation of their contributions is the reason for the existence of this booklet—we are only attempting to weave them together in compact form.

C. W. B.

Introductory—The Tacoma Conference

No study of the movement on the Pacific Coast for the better treatment of the immigrant is complete without recognizing the place the Tacoma Conference on Immigration holds in it; primarily in its relation to the Pacific Northwest and subsequently through its leaders in assisting the Congress just held in San Francisco to express a Coast wide sentiment.

In fairness to all concerned it will be well at this time to insert that part of the Call of The Tacoma Conference which deals with the Origin of the Movement.

This call written by Mr. T. H. Martin, Secretary and Manager of The Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce and adopted by the Committee is self-explanatory:

"Out of a work inaugurated in Tacoma two years ago, a unique situation has grown. During the month of October, 1910, the Young Men's Christian Association of Tacoma organized a night class in English for foreigners, the particular aim being to reach a class of people new to the conditions of this country and ambitious to advance rapidly in their various lines of interest. The class was opened with 19 students enrolled. Interest grew and applications for enrollment came so rapidly that it was difficult for a time to find teachers and meeting places. During the first season the enrollment reached a total of 80 men."

"During the past summer the scope of the work was extended; an Immigration Department was created and class rooms were opened in various parts of the city; the teachers, in fact, going to the students. Every possible effort was made to meet the convenience of the men enrolled. The enlarged plan has been quite as successful as the initial effort. There is now a total enrollment of 356 students. These are divided into 20 classes; 14 of these classes are taught in locations other than the Young Men's Christian Association building; 22 teachers are employed in the work, many of these volunteers."

"The success and importance of the work thus accomplished has attracted broad interest. Primarily, this outside interest came from other Young Men's Christian Associations in the Northwest; the Association men in the neighboring cities became interested in what was being done in Tacoma, and the forthcoming Immigration Conference is really the outgrowth of this interest.

"The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, in considering plan and scope of the gathering, realized that

there was an important phase of the question beyond that of education, to-wit: The practical question of industrial application and progress; ways and means for helping the newcomer to win a livelihood and protecting his interests in every possible way during the early stages of his efforts along these lines.

"With this problem in mind, the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce was asked to co-operate in the work and purposes of the forthcoming Conference. The importance of the plan appealed to the Commercial organization and the joint work has been undertaken, so that the Conference will be held under the joint auspices of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Christian Association."

It would be out of place at this late date to record the addresses given at this Conference but it is necessary if we care to show the reflex influence the Northwest gathering has had on the Congress in California to give the personnel of the speakers who had prominent places on the Program at Tacoma.

"Dr. Dana W. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Bethlehem Institutions, Los Angeles; Hon. H. W. Hayward, former speaker of the Parliament of British Columbia; Governor M. E. Hay of Washington; Mayor W. W. Seymour of Tacoma; Vice-President Ernest Lister of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, who has since been chosen Governor of the State of Washington; Vice-President D. O. Lively of the Portland Union Stock-yards; General Secretary S. M. Thomasan of the Victoria, British Columbia, Young Men's Christian Association; Colonel John P. Irish, President of the Delta Association of California; General Secretary J. E. Sturtevant of the Kellogg, Idaho, Young Men's Christian Association; Publicity Manager T. H. Martin of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce; Waldo G. Paine of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce; J. E. Sprunger, State Secretary of the California Young Men's Christian Association; President Henry Longstreth of the Tacoma Young Men's Christian Association; Samuel Collyer of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce; General Secretary W. H. Stone of the Portland Young Men's Christian Association; Dr. J. K. Hart of the University of Washington; Senator W. H. Paulhemus of the Washington Legislature; Police Judge J. M. Arntson of Tacoma; Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Immigration Department of the Tacoma Young Men's Christian Association; Northwest Industrial Secretary John A. Goodell of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, who first proposed the Conference on a broader scale; Immigration Secretary, Chas. W. Blanpied of the Tacoma Young Men's Christian Association; President J. C. Zeller of the University of Puget Sound; Assistant Immigration Secretary Samuel Dupertuis of the Tacoma Young Men's Christian Association; United States Immigration Commissioner Ellis de Bruler of Seattle; President Thos. F. Kane of the University of Washington; Secretary Chas. Perry Taylor of the Washington State Federation of Labor; H. Braam, immigrant from Holland; Dr. Sydney Strong, pastor Congregational Church of Seattle; Secretary C. C. Chapman of the Oregon Development League and

personal representative of Governor Oswald West of Oregon; Rev. John W. Beard, industrial pastor from Hoquiam and member of the Hoquiam Chamber of Commerce, and Swan Samson of the Immigration Department of the Tacoma Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the prime movers in organizing and holding the Conference."

Of these it will be noted that Swan Samson, Professor J. K. Hart, Samuel Collyer, John A. Goodell, Jas. E. Sprunger, Colonel Irish and Dr. Dana W. Bartlett held prominent places on the program and Committees of the Pacific Coast Immigration Congress.

The three sets of resolutions adopted at the closing session are worthy of permanent record and may be found in the appendix of this booklet.

DIGEST OF THE

Pacific Coast Immigration Congress

HELD IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

APRIL 14-15, 1913

Planning how best to create American citizenship from the immigration expected on the Pacific Coast following the opening of the Panama Canal, 327 delegates from 42 cities in California, Oregon and Washington met in San Francisco, April 14th and 15th, 1913, in the Pacific Coast Immigration Congress. For months commercial organizations and industrial concerns have been preparing for the opening of that Canal, an opening expected to revolutionize commercial situations and to give rise to great new problems in transportation and in distribution of freight. Little had been said about the immigrant, but men had been realizing that the opening of the Canal would revolutionize man-travel as well as freight-travel and would make the Pacific Coast a continental front door to Europe as well as to the Orient, so that when the call for the Congress came, men's minds were ripe to its importance and the response was general and enthusiastic.

The problem was as many-sided as the civilization of the Coast, for it dealt with the incoming of new citizens (whose lives touch the lives of the present citizens in every point. The Congress, accordingly, won the attendance of delegates from probably as diversified and comprehensive a variety of walks of life as ever attended a single gathering on the Coast.

An excerpt from an editorial printed in the San Francisco Men speaks eloquently of the varied interests which participated in the Congress.

"I am a man; nothing that affects man is of indifference to me." Thus Terence, the celebrated Latin playwright, is said to have revealed his broad humanitarianism. Strong, high-minded sentiment is this, to proceed from a pagan of the second century; himself brought a slave from Carthage to Rome, an enforced Immigrant. No wonder then that in the twentieth century, drawn together by innate altruism, heightened by the love of God, and altruism and love intelligently directed by experience and research, an otherwise conglomerate company, should coalesce into such an effective body, as did the recent Immigration Congress.

"The breaking down of stubborn prejudice and the getting together of diverse minds, in one master purpose of service, alone was well worth all the pains and expense involved.

Race prejudice, theological differences, class distinctions, political demarcations were all subordinated to the superior claim of real, practical brotherhood. Bishops of the Roman Catholic and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and a Rabbi fraternized and eloquently plead for the protection of the Immigrants; a representative Labor Union Leader, an outstanding Socialist and Capitalists harmoniously planned together; accredited delegates from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Daughters of the American Revolution, Young Women's Christian Association and Deaconesses added their sympathetic womanly contribution; university and public school men, ministers of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, representatives of Commercial bodies, Clubs, Leagues, Social and Charity, Missionary and Immigration Organizations, together with Consuls, Journalists, Authors, Municipal, State and Federal officials, real estate agents and ranchers co-mingled, discussed and planned together for what? Nothing more, nothing less than the highest welfare of human beings, most of whom they have never seen and few of whom they perhaps could ever personally touch. It was a splendid display of real brotherhood in action."

"Appropriately, the Young Men's Christian Association, cosmopolitan, non-sectarian, international, broadly humanitarian, was the host and its Immigration Secretary was the unobtrusive, effective, moving spirit."

The mingling of men and women of such varied aims in a Congress together was a bold move, implying faith in the common humanity of the people of the Pacific Coast. But all arose above their differences in a manner that justified that faith and they evidenced their humanity in holding a Congress which promised the immigrant a brotherly welcome and fair treatment once he had been admitted to our Country. For the meeting was not held to discuss the controversial phase of the immigration question but dealt entirely with our domestic policy toward the foreigner after his arrival.

It was in answer to such a call as this that the people of the Pacific Coast, on the eve of the completion of the new gateway, sat down together to prepare for that occasion, not by the building of fortifications and the provision of armaments, but by the perfection of a plan for the reception, education, location and distribution of the enlarged human stream that is certain to come at its opening.

This Congress was called by the following local Committee, which had full arrangements of detail in hand:

Chairman,

Robert Dollar, San Francisco.

Vice-Chairmen,

Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Wallace, Los Angeles,

Simon J. Lubin, Sacramento.

Secretary,

Chas. W. Blanpied, San Francisco.

Prof. David P. Barrows, University of California;

Dana W. Bartlett, Los Angeles;

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, San Francisco;

Jesse W. Lillienthal, San Francisco;
Robert Newton Lynch, San Francisco;
Henry J. McCoy, San Francisco;
Judge Frank J. Murasky, San Francisco;
Richard E. Queen, San Francisco;
M. H. Robbins, Jr., San Francisco;
James E. Sprunger, Los Angeles;

This Committee invited men the whole length of the Pacific Coast from Vancouver, British Columbia, to San Diego to come and be participants in shaping the policy of the Congress and many accepted the invitation and came. Just what contribution these various leaders made to the gathering will be shown in the pages which follow.

The San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association accepted the invitation of the Committee to act as host to the Congress and the sessions with the exception of the closing Banquet were held in the Association Auditorium. The Commonwealth Club of California at invitation of the Committee was host at this closing session at dinner in the St. Francis Hotel.

A number of auxiliary meetings were held about San Francisco Bay; full statement of which appears elsewhere in this report.

MORNING SESSION

MONDAY, APRIL 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

The Congress was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Robert Dollar of the Dollar Steamship Company and Chairman of the Congress Executive Committee. It was indeed fitting that Mr. Dollar should strike the first note in such a gathering, himself an immigrant, having arrived in America from Scotland fifty years ago, he typifies out here in the Great Last West our ideal of American Citizenship.

Mr. Dollar's opening message follows:

"I take this opportunity of tendering you all a hearty welcome, especially those who have come a distance. We are met here to devise plans to help our less fortunate fellowmen who will come from foreign lands, the object being to advise and direct them to places where they can best earn a livelihood and make their way in these Pacific Coast States and become good citizens, especially to prevent congestion at the various ports where they will first land. I hope that the various chairmen who will preside at the meetings will see to it that the speakers will confine their remarks strictly to the program as outlined by the committee. Many of you have copies, but I will read it for the benefit of those who are not familiar with it."

Purposes of the Congress.

First: Discussions and decision upon ways and means of stimulating public sentiment to the end that immigrants

already here may have a fair chance and that the many more who will come to the Pacific Coast after the opening of the Panama Canal may be received with warm hearts and helpful hands.

Second: Discussion and decision upon ways and means of welcoming, protecting and educating immigrants to the end that they may be better prepared for worthy life and good citizenship in this country.

Third: Discussion and decision upon ways and means of locating the newcomers under conditions that will give the best promise of success, shielding them from the unscrupulous everywhere and aiding them in an advisory way, until they are well established and self-supporting.

"If we succeed in carrying out these principles as outlined, this Congress will not only be a benefit to the immigrant, but to the Pacific States in particular, and to our Nation in general.

"It is unnecessary for me to enter into the formality of introducing to you the Mayor of this city. A gentleman who is so well and favorably known as Mr. Rolph requires no introduction at my hands. The best way I can express what is in my mind is to quote the immortal poet, Robert Burns, as in his definition of a man our Mayor fills the bill. It is this—"An honest man is the noblest work of God." So I present to you, Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, as being that man."

MAYOR ROLPH'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"We realize the importance of the purposes which have brought us together this morning for the discussion of problems relating to the immigrant; problems which confront the people of the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, in my opinion, is the proper city where this discussion should take place. San Francisco is the city whose name is known throughout the world and to the peoples who are to come here to the Pacific Coast in the future.

"You are not here to discuss ways and means of bringing or barring immigrants to the Pacific Coast. There are powerful agencies at work on these important considerations. But you men and women are gathered here to devise ways and means of what shall be done with immigrants when they get here. What are we going to do with them is the question? It is a humane subject which you will take up this morning and discuss. It is a powerful work and it is up to us as to what we will do with them when they are here. Are they going to be left to drift in this city or any other city along the Coast?

"I had an opportunity to pay a visit to the State Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Fresno last week and I saw the great San Joaquin Valley stretched out before me. I travelled up to Placer county in Northern California and saw the great stretches of land there. How my eyes were opened to the possibilities of development of this great country.

"Delegates are meeting here from all over the Pacific Coast and you have many questions to be solved; not as we find them in New York, but questions that will relate to our own Coast cities and states. The great thing is, we must be prepared. Do you realize what the opening of the Canal means? We must watch closely for the best means and treat

the situation as it presents itself in the years that are to come. We want to take up this question so that we can teach these young men and women and these immigrants that come here to live cleaner and better lives and make fine citizens (such as we find in Captain Dollar, who left the land of his birth for this land of his adoption many years ago) and raise aloft high standards of citizenship.

"We welcome to San Francisco such a gathering as this and assure you that we feel that the deliberations of the coming two days will be fruitful of much good, both to our city and to every city up and down the Pacific Coast."

Greetings from Governor Lister of Washington.

MR. SAMUEL COLLYER, a delegate from the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce and personal representative of Governor Ernest Lister of the State of Washington, brought greetings at this time from the Governor and his State. After speaking of Washington's interest in the coming Immigration problem at the opening of the Canal Mr. Collyer bore testimony that they as a people, were expecting to do all in their power to meet the question humanely. He gave assurance that the State of Washington was heartily in accord with the holding of the Congress.

"I want to say to you that Governor Lister and Washington are in entire sympathy with the means and purposes of this Congress, and we, who have been sent as delegates, assure you that we will do our share in making it a successful conference."

Mr. Collyer also brought greetings as an official representative of the Seattle Central Council of Social Agencies. He invited the attention of the Congress to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections to be held in Seattle, July 5th to 12th, 1913, at which time considerable thought and discussion to the Immigration Question on the Coast would be given.

Greetings From Oregon.

MR. JOHN A. GOODELL, International Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for the Pacific Northwest, with headquarters at Portland, brought greetings from Oregon.

He told of the splendid spirit manifested by Governor Oswald West toward all such movements for the betterment of the immigrant's condition in the State of Oregon.

"The majority of us in Oregon," Mr. Goodell said, "believe that the immigrants coming to our State for the most part are interested and ambitious men and women, and we want to give them every opportunity to become good American citizens."

Speaking for the Young Men's Christian Association, which he represented, Mr. Goodell said:

"A very systematic effort is being made by the Young Men's Christian Association in regard to immigration and ready response has been given by citizens for such work."

MR. ROBERT NEWTON LYNCH, Vice President and Manager of the California Development Board and Secretary of the California State Immigration Commission, addressed the Congress at this time on "The Status of the Immigration Question on the Pacific Coast."

Mr. Lynch is recognized throughout the Coast as one of our leaders in immigration thought, especially as it relates to the question of land development.

As his subject indicates Mr. Lynch's unique part on the program was a diagnosis of the immigration question as it exists now on the Pacific Coast. He said in part:

"The question of immigration touches every part of life. It engages the energy of all sorts of associations. We are not here to discuss the policy of the United States Government as to restriction or non-restriction. We are not here to discuss any subject of Asiatic immigration."

Speaking of our situation, Mr. Lynch said:

"We have a similar situation that existed in the East forty years ago when the tide of immigration set in to New York. If New York had faced that problem with the information that we have, many of the failures would have been prevented. We have a large body of foreigners and we are glad they are here. We are anticipating that when the Canal opens ships will come with large numbers of peoples. There has not been much data gathered on the subject of agriculture. It would be a good thing in this Congress to get information from people who have the data."

"The tide will not come by hundreds of thousands. We must be ready to take care of those who come. We have the benefit of the eastern situation in New York. In going over the problem we should try to figure out how we can prevent a similar problem in our centers of population here on the Coast. The primary business of the State is to take official recognizance of any people who came to the State. The State practically does nothing for the immigrant after he arrives."

As to the immigrant's need for protection, he goes on to say:

"An immigrant may come in and intensify but does not create problems. He is susceptible, because of his ignorance of our language and customs, to exploitation at the hands of the unscrupulous. It is not expected that the immigrant will become a menace. He has not had a square deal. If he is properly protected in the right spirit we will be rid of the great menace that exists in New York City."

"Regarding the education of the immigrant: it is the business primarily of the philanthropic, social and religious organizations. The churches feel the responsibility to educate the people that come to them. It is their business to see that they shall become educated. It is the business of the public school system to educate the children.

"The problem of Location and Distribution is not an easy one. It may be impossible to pick up peoples and set them down in some set place. They will redistribute themselves more wisely than we will. The immigrant generally comes here because of some individual; because someone has sent him the money. If we can get any data on location and distribution of the immigrant it is our duty to get it. One suggestion is made by Professor Hunt of the University of California, whereby the immigrants might be received at Davis Farm instead of San Francisco. If he can be received at the State Farm and given an opportunity to remain there a certain time, it may be that it will help in aiding this problem.

"One important matter that we hope to accomplish out of this discussion is that better ways and means may be found whereby some better attitude may be had toward the immigrant; that our repellant attitude may be changed to a more sympathetic one; that better access to the higher opportunities of American life instead of the tawdry side may be had. We should have a deeper knowledge of the favorable things about the people who have come into the United States. Scientific data might be obtained so that we would be able to find the point of greatest advantage for his benefit and for America."

BISHOP EDWIN H. HUGHES of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave the closing address of the morning session: "Our Debt to the Incoming Foreigner." Bishop Hughes in his Ministry in New England, as College President in the Middle West and for the past six years a resident on the Pacific Coast, has touched most every angle of our country's immigrant problem. He dealt particularly with our attitude toward the immigrant. Excerpts from his address follow:

"The first problem in dealing with any question is the problem of attitude. We must solve this before we can solve the problem of action. Our attitude toward the incoming foreigner needs to be perfected. It is still touched by condescension. We bend to him as if we were the benefactor and he the beneficiary. In our severer moods we virtually say to him: 'You are only our debtor. The books of life will not show that we owe you anything. We have built a great Nation, and now you come freely into its heritage of benefit. Foreign friend, recently come to the shores of our hospitality, we trust that you realize your debt.' This language represents our attitude, if indeed it does not repeat our words. Watching the lines of inspection on Ellis Island where the chalk-marked procession shows those that are physically fit to enter the Republic's gateway, we find it hard to think that we owe the shuffling marchers any large and real debt. We never saw them before. Where, then, is the ledger that records any account that they may rightly hold against us? Let us

confess that this is the unexpressed thought of the average American.

"If we add to this conception our conviction that the incoming foreigner is decidedly our inferior, our condescension becomes more lofty and our attitude more aloof. It seems almost natural to regard any one who does not speak our language as below our level. The ignorance which does not know our mother-tongue does stand for one item of inferiority, and it is easy to classify the foreigners on the level of their English illiteracy. * * * The foreigner's failure to use our beloved English is for many a symbol of his failure to appreciate and understand the deeper interchanges of American life. He seems to be as far from our National spirit as he is from our National language. We are now but a short distance from the conclusion that the incoming foreigner is more than a debtor; he is a debt. Not only has he done nothing to earn the vast treasures and opportunities that he finds in this good land—he is himself a liability rather than an asset. Upon his arrival we enter him upon the debit side of our Nation's books, considering that there is little or nothing to act as an offset in the credit column. * * *

"Evidently from this attitude and this spirit we can not create an interested and helpful relation to these strange guests of the Republic. We become Ladies Bountiful and Gentlemen Bountiful, indulging in a showy giving of that which they do not deserve. We feel that we almost resemble God in the exercise of a free and unmerited grace. We imagining ourselves in the realm of His bounty when we are not actually in the vicinity of His love. Our aid to the foreigner gurgles and gasps because it lacks the pressure of a vast reservoir of motive. The posture of stooping condescension is too tiresome to be long maintained; ere long it stiffens into erect and frozen scorn. It is discouraging to continue a business where every figure represents outgo and no figure represents income. All these metaphors interpret us to ourselves. The foreigner to us is a foreigner; he is foreign in his dress, foreign in his language, foreign in his history, foreign in his spirit. There is only one goal for this feeling; the foreigner will become a greater foreigner, farther removed from our sympathies and obligations. He is now a rank intruder, walking over our property; an embezzler, taking our possessions; a supplanter, stealing our birthright; an iconoclast, tearing down our altars. * * *

"We shall not rescue ourselves from this heartlessness until we discover our debts." Speaking of these debts, Bishop Hughes said: "Our first debt is one of instinct. It is illustrated by the debt which the good father owes to his young child, and by the debt which the good son owes to his aged father. The obligation is too sacred for ordinary figures. To put its statement on a blackboard is something like sacrilege; to send in a formal bill is outrage. * * * This is the debt of human kinship.

"It will be admitted without debate that the strength of its working depends somewhat upon nearness of relationship. The circles of obligation are many, and they widen vastly; but they always retain a personal center. They are individually concentric. The family circle is nearest; the friend-circle next; the town-circle next; the State-circle next; the nation-circle

next; but the world-circle insists upon being drawn around that same center of the one human heart. It often requires dramatic happenings to prove the tug of these wider circles; yet the proof does come. The cry of a child in the street will stop the wheels of commerce; nor will we halt to inquire whether the child is black or white or yellow, native-born or foreign-born. The cyclone visits the city in the distant State, and our train-load of help is quickly on the way. The famine comes to China or India, and our laden ships cross the great seas with all speed. Lisbon is smitten with disaster, and we forget our prejudice against the Portuguese. The earthquake and the tidal wave devastate the Italian city, and we cable our money to the scenes of want. These are merely the assertions of our kinship with all humanity, the farther reaches of the good and normal heart, the eager recognitions of the debt of instinct.

"Stated in other terms, the law is this: The need of the other man makes our debt. The foreigner's coming hither is often the expression of his need. His passage money sometimes represents months and even years of his toil. That uncouth fellow yonder has been working for three years to save enough to bring his wife and babies over the sea. The physician will tell you that he frequently dies or homesickness. The foreigner is a very human being, my friends. He is our kind; that is, our kin. His heart is filial, paternal, husbandly, friendly. * * *

"But to a certain type of mind, used to figuring all of life's transactions according to the debit and credit fashion, the debt that is written in the counting-books of history will make the surest appeal. Let us bear in thought now that we Americans take to ourselves the credit for what our ancestors have done on this continent. Our usage employs 'we' in a collective sense. The 'we' is more than editorial; it is national; it is even continental. Within the meaning of that ample pronoun we gather all our forbears, back to the Declaration of Independence, back to the pre-revolutionary times, back to the landing of the Puritans. All that splendid history is ours; all the heritage that it has gathered together belongs to us and to our children, world without end! * * * Somehow we feel that by the law of entail we are the natural heirs of all the American times—so much so that we speak as if 'we ourselves' had carved out that wondrous history.

"Now, we shall not try to pull this personal conceit down to the level of its own actual earnings and deserts. We shall allow that we are the natural heirs of our ancestors on this new continent. This means, then, that we must grant that the peoples who come to us from other shores are the natural heirs of their ancestors. They should inherit the benefit of what their forbears have done. We cannot have a law of entail in America that will not work over the wide world. Consequently if we claim as a debt against the foreigner what our ancestors have done for him, he can rightly come forward and present a bill for what his ancestors have done for us. We do well and justly to study the immigration figures with this idea in mind.

"The recent statistics will show that the Slav heads the list of incomers. The Slavs are roughly classified as the people that come from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Balkan

States, such as Servia, Roumania, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. Immigrants from that great general section sweep into our land by the hundreds of thousands. Just now that stream of humanity flows ceaselessly, and the fountain from which it flows is still immense and shows no sign of being stanchd. Nor is the Slav always attractive. Dirty, unkempt, quick-tempered, mad often for rum, and crazy under its influence—he gives us concern as we see him unpacking his one blanket, ready for a long stay in this new land.

"But our chief point now is, what has this Slav through his ancestors done for us? Do we owe him a debt? We have time to touch only a few of the mountain-like services which his forbears have rendered us and all the world. The Slav has fed that stream of general historical benefit that flows so generously upon our lives. When we look up into the heavens we must recall that it was a Slav named Copernicus who in the early days of the sixteenth century, long before Newton came with his discovery, gave us the theory of the sun and earth and skies that still bears his name. When we go into the schoolroom we must remember that it was a Slav named Comenius who, losing all his property and writings by Romish persecution, fled in the seventeenth century to Poland and became the greatest educational pioneer and reformer of his age, long anticipating Pestalozzi and Froebel and Horace Mann. * * *

"But our debt to the Slav is national. It was a Slav named Sobieski who in 1683 overthrew the Turkish army in front of Hapsburg and so became a mighty stay against the flood of Mohammedanism that pushed toward Europe. It was a Slav named Kosciusko who, coming in the impulse of freedom to aid our continental armies, planned the fortifications at Saratoga, became chief engineer in constructing the fortifications at West Point, was made adjutant to Washington, was thanked by Congress and advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. It was another Slav, of noble family, named Pulaski, who volunteered in the American service against the British, was made chief of dragoons and brigadier-general because of his bravery at Brandywine, organized Pulaski's Legion by authority of Congress, marched to South Carolina, and in the siege of Savannah poured out his life as a titled martyr to the principles of American democracy. Verily the Slav has put us in his heavy debt. * * *

"The Italian comes just after the Slav in the numerical procession. * * * In the East and Middle West he has succeeded the Irishman as the digger of ditches and the builder of roads, while the fruit-store and the street organ are still his specialties. By many he is classed with the undesirables. He has won the uncomplimentary epithet of "Dago". But suppose that you owe to this Italian immigrant principal and interest on what you have received from his countrymen! Soon you would declare yourself a bankrupt, utterly unable to meet your just obligations! * * * The Italians gave us Raphael, del Sarto, Botticelli, Angelico, and hosts of the world's greatest artists, reaching the human climax in Michel Angelo. The Italians gave us Galileo in astronomy, Dante in literature, Masini and Garibaldi in patriotism, and the Cabots in exploration. The Italians gave us Columbus for the discovery of our continent, and Amerigo Vespuccius for its name-

sake. The Italians gave us Volta, who is memorialized by the word "volt"; Galvani, who is memorialized by the word "galvanic"; and the discoverer of wireless telegraphy in Marconi. In short, the Italians have scattered the reminders of their great deeds among all the departments of achievement and have laid the world under a countless debt. If what our ancestors have done on this American continent belongs to us, then surely what the Italians' ancestors have done for the world belongs to them. We have borrowed vastly from their historical bounty. * * * If we allow this lesson to focus upon our minds and hearts, sheer gratitude will lead us to pay a huge respect to those countrymen of Caesar and Virgil who, by choice exiles, come to Columbia and the American shores.

"Behind the Italian comes the Jew. He marches in upon us from many lands. Some one has recently said that America, which was the new Ireland, and the new Germany, and the new Sweden, and the new Russia, is now becoming the new Jerusalem. Surely if America were only Palestine, it would look as if the prophecy of a reunited Israel were on its way to fulfillment. * * *

"In all the sympathy of early religious history God has bound us up inextricably with the Jew. The stream of monotheism flowed from the heart of a Jew, the father of the faithful everywhere. * * * But the Jew has been more than an abstract religionist. He has been poet, scholar, musician, merchant, statesman. Driven from land to land, his sad way has been sprinkled with blood—and with benefit. If we shall willingly confess the debt that we owe him, we shall make an easier approach to his heart. * * *

"Fourth on the list comes the German. He is welcome. * * * Next in numerical order come the English. O English brethren, come, come, come! After the English our Scandinavian arrivals are largest—blue-eyed and light-haired, sturdy. God give us more Hansens and Petersens and Olsens and Johanssens! Then comes the Irishman! We thought he had all arrived long ago; but yet he comes and claims his political rights and privileges with all due speed! Time would utterly fail us were we to attempt to summarize the debt we owe to our German, and English, and Scandinavian, and Irish peoples. Apply the method to their wonderful histories. Pull out from the fabric of our civilization the threads that have been woven in by German, English, Scandinavian, and Irish hands, and you would shortly leave a ghastly, raveled, torn garment! 2Ladies and Gentlemen, we are debtors! These incoming foreigners are not merely seekers for our bounty; they are the rightful claimants of our sympathies and aids. Behind them stands a matchless army of men and women who wrought well for us and who now seem to ask that we shall pass the payment of a part, at least, of our unspeakable debt to their less-favored, lonely, struggling descendants. By God's help we shall pay our honest obligations. * * *

"And now, having considered the inner and outer debt, we turn our minds and hearts to an upper debt. * * * We give this third type of obligation brief and reverent treatment.

"It is not too much to say that all the three forms of debt converge in the heart of God. The fatherhood of God establishes a certain human kinship whereby God reaches us in sym-

pathy and enters into the fellowship of humanity. This creates anew the debt of human kinship.

"Henceforth in the countenance of the immigrant we see not simply our own faces in the likeness of human kinship, and the faces of his forbears in the kindness of human benefit; we see the countenance of the Almighty aglow with the light of human hope and of divine love. However we handle the immigrant we must not lose sight of the injunction: 'As ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"

CONGRESS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Before adjournment of the morning session three Committees were appointed to prepare reports which should be presented for discussion at the afternoon session of Tuesday, April 15th.

These Committees as appointed were as follows:

Reception-Protection of the Immigrant.

Simon J. Lubin, Sacramento, California, Chairman; Father D. O. Crowley, San Francisco; Fred J. McCarl, San Francisco; John Fechter, Oakland, California; B. M. Cherrington, Berkeley, California; Rev. Willis, San Francisco; Dr. V. G. Veckl, San Francisco; Captain V. Gamboni Mazzitelli, San Francisco; H. P. Brown, Hanford, California; John A. Goodell, Portland, Oregon; J. E. Berry, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. L. P. Crane, Oakland, California; Rev. H. B. Johnson, Berkeley, California; B. C. Haworth, San Francisco; S. P. Elias, Modesto, California; and Judge Frank J. Murasky, San Francisco.

Education of the Immigrant:

Dr. Dana W. Bartlett, Los Angeles, California, Chairman; Swan Samsom, Tacoma, Washington; Frank Lenz, University of California; Rev. Robt. Walker, San Francisco; Dr. A. A. D'Ancona, San Francisco; Judge J. F. Davis, San Francisco; A. Roncovieri, San Francisco; Neal Power, San Francisco; Miss Grace Trumbull, San Francisco; Miss Susanne Patch, San Francisco; Thos. Warburton, San Francisco; Prof. J. K. Hart, Seattle, Washington; Rev. Geo. Hinman, San Francisco; Mrs. Frank Gilley, San Francisco; Geo. T. McCabe, Modesto, California.

Location-Distribution of the Immigrant:

Robert Newton Lynch, San Francisco, Chairman; Samuel Collyer, Seattle, Washington; Rev. J. E. Hoick, San Jose, California; J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, California; Prof. T. F. Hunt, University of California; Dr. E. A. Sturge, San Francisco; Dr. A. S. Musante, San Francisco; Chas. R. Towson, New York City; C. G. Titus, Sacramento, California; F. L. Wisecarver, Modesto, California; Rufus Wilson, Eureka, California; O. C. Wright, Portland, Oregon; Col. John P. Irish, Oakland, California.

AUXILIARY MEETING

THE SAN FRANCISCO CENTER OF THE CALIFORNIA CIVIC LEAGUE was host to delegates of the Congress at a luncheon in the Palace Hotel at 12:15.

Four hundred ladies were in attendance representing the flower of San Francisco womanhood. About fifty Congress Delegates and Guests attended. Dr. Edward A. Steiner, gave the address of the hour and Simon J. Lubin of Sacramento spoke for a short time on the bill before the California Legislature providing for the creation of a State Immigration Commission. This bill was endorsed by the League before adjourning.

The following excerpts from Dr. Steiner's address are of interest:

"There are those who have tried to quell our fears in regard to the great national unrest existing in America today by telling us that we are undergoing a period of transition. This, however, explains nothing and satisfies no one. Congress is at present trying to find a solution for the problem of how to deal with the great multitudes of strangers from all lands coming to our shores daily, and it is hoped that a remedy will be found.

"Personal contact with these strangers, with their strange languages and stranger creeds, will solve half the problem. It is this great unlikeness between the various classes of people coming to us, as well as the numbers of them, that constitutes what we call our immigration problem. At present America is in the grip of a sort of hysteria, a fear in the matter of this question of immigration, which is even evidenced in the discussions to be heard on the question in Congress."

"It is primarily a human problem—a problem of population. Underneath every difference to be found in these strange immigrants there will be found the fundamentally pure. If you divide humanity horizontally it will be found everywhere to be the same.

"No problem is ever solved by hate or prejudice; no people are ever assimilated by pressure. This is one of the reasons why the rate of assimilation in America has been so high among immigrants, because they were unhampered by restraint. Hate, however, divides and only engenders more bitterness."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

PROFESSOR DAVID P. BARROWS, Dean of the Faculties of the University of California, presiding. Dr. Barrows was the efficient Chairman of the Program Committee of the Congress:

The theme of the afternoon was that of "Reception and Protection of the Immigrant."

MR. CHAS. R. TOWSON, of New York City, International Industrial Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association was the first speaker.

The splendid international system of the Young Men's Christian Association for receiving and protecting the immigrant is under Mr. Towson's supervision and his story—for it was a story which told of human needs concretely touched and helped—was a timely one and contributed much to the theme of the afternoon.

The following is a skeleton report of his address:

"The presence in the United States of 14,500,000 of foreign born people, nearly 15 per cent of the entire nation, is a two-fold challenge to every religious and patriotic agency. First, to protect the strangers themselves and the country from actual loss resulting from misunderstanding and mistakes, and second, to develop potential values for the sake of themselves and the nation, and this applies specially to the arriving immigrants—for they are most susceptible to loss. Fortunately, however, they are also peculiarly susceptible to kindness, and if the right kind of contacts are set up in the lives of these newcomers, it will make a lasting impression for good.

"It is fit, therefore, that this Congress should place first in its program the thought of Welcome and Protection. Not the protection of paternalism that suggests coddling or weakness, but rather the fraternity that leads to sharing one another's burdens.

"The Pacific Coast is to be congratulated upon the wisdom of its leaders who are proving themselves both seers and servants discerning the future and planning to meet its opportunities. Planning to realize all of the possible profit from the human tide that shall flow to these shores through that new ocean highway, the Panama Canal.

"The agencies represented here give evidence that they heed the challenge and intend to meet it. It is a worthy objective to stimulate the right kind of American sentiment—to plan for the welcome and protection, and, if possible, for the wise distribution of the immigrant, for by this we shall help to avoid possible waste and develop the potential values which immigrants create."

Regarding the Young Men's Christian Association's part in this work, Mr. Towson said:

"The Young Men's Christian Association covets a part in this work and is gratified that it may be regarded as one of these agencies.

"The Association assumes that in the so-called immigration problem, the uncertain quantity is the American rather than the foreigner; that the creating of the right attitude of mind toward the immigrant is of prime importance and that the solution of the problem must include the establishing of the largest possible measure of personal intercourse between the immigrant and the right type of American.

"Our second premise is that the obligation is upon all to help to secure the maximum of loss both actual and potential. This involves such questions as: At what point should the intercourse begin? What kind of service may be rendered to the immigrant at his destination?

"Our third premise is this: No single agency, not even the Government, can render all of the service needed. Therefore any agency ambitious to participate in the program of service must elect to work along clearly defined lines. This should be done, however, in the spirit that makes possible co-operation with every other agency.

"Accepting these as the premises of the organization I represent, we have decided (1) that we have nothing to do

with stimulating or restricting immigration; (2) that our service is to be personal rather than official or legal; (3) that our contact should be made as soon as the immigrant has become an immigrant really or potentially, therefore we go to the port of embarkation; (4) that our objective as a missionary agency for character building recognizes the fact and the influence of the returning immigrant, therefore we deal with the temporary immigrant and with the returning immigrant; (5) that our service should be as varied as the needs of the immigrants.

"A plan has been put into operation which provides for the enlisting of all the Association forces, including the local, state, provincial, national, international and the world's committees in the five-fold service as follows:

(1) AT POINTS OF EMBARKATION.

"Secretaries give personal service, illustrated lectures, advice, distribute literature, and introduce by card and letter as many of the emigrants as possible direct to the Associations in North America, South America, Australia and South Africa."

(2) IN STEERAGE.

"Investigations and experiments with a view to establishing both paid and volunteer service among the immigrants on board the ships using literature, phonograph, motion pictures, stereopticon, etc., and teaching the English language as far as practicable."

(3) AT PORTS OF ENTRY.

"Secretaries located at all of the principal ports of entry wearing the same kind of caps and badges as the European secretaries and doing much the same kind of service, following up the contacts made in Europe and making contacts with the Associations inland

(4) ENROUTE TO DESTINATION.

"Meeting the immigrants at the railway stations, at distribution points, and offering friendly and especially advisory and protective service."

(5) AT DESTINATION.

"Here the larger program of service to be carried out, including following up the introductions sent from European and American ports; to render all possible service along the lines already mentioned and particularly the teaching of the English language, to be followed by instruction in citizenship. In all this service the value of personal contact with the workers is magnified

"To the extent to which this service is being rendered we believe that a contribution is being made to the efficiency of the immigrant and the nation for its helping to avoid waste and develop potential values.

"There are 260 employed association officers giving special attention to work for immigrants as follows:

Secretaries at European ports	12
Secretaries at North American ports	12
Secretaries at City Associations, full time	38
Secretaries at City Associations, part time	198
	260

"Last year 150,000 immigrants were served in some definite way that insured personal contact with Americans; 17,000 of them were in the classes in English."

Here Mr. Towson gave many concrete examples of how the five-fold plan of the Association is accomplishing its ends.

"The work is followed up in this country at ports of entry. Forty-three per cent of the immigrants touched by the European secretaries last month were met again and served by the three secretaries at Ellis Island, New York.

"The work in North America in cities where immigrants settle in large numbers has been developed along five lines."

Mr. Towson here explained more in detail the work of the Association at the destination of the immigrant.

"All immigrants met by the secretaries at the ports of embarkation and landing, are given cards of introduction to Secretaries inland. Many of these present their cards and are assisted in finding work, board and lodging.

"Teaching English is their greatest need. The Roberts' method which was devised especially for adult foreigners works admirably. Last year 218 Associations conducted 973 classes, with 1179 teachers, and 16,927 students. During the six years in which special attention has been given to this line of work, thousands of men have been helped to a knowledge of the English language.

"The immigrants are assisted in obtaining their naturalization papers in conjunction with the English classes. The demand for this led to the preparations of a special course in Civics and hundreds of men are being prepared by special training to pass the required examination.

"Special lectures are also given the foreign-speaking upon such subjects as the United States, the heroes and leaders in national life, the institutions of the country, its forms of government, the ordinances of a city, the laws of the state, the industries, community sanitation, personal hygiene, the homeland, etc."

"Community meetings are also promoted in which men of all races in the city come together to sing their national anthems and play their games. Thus these men of foreign birth feel that they are members of the same community and having common interests should be concerned about the welfare of the city. In these meetings, representative men of native birth meet the immigrants, exchange courtesies and make them feel that they are a part of the life of that community. Last Lincoln's birthday the Association in San Francisco brought together in one meeting a thousand men representing sixteen nationalities.

"Some Associations have initiated work, then turned it over to the public schools, others are co-operating with the school directly by furnishing teachers, the system of teaching and looking up the pupils. It has co-operated with missions and churches, both Catholic, Jewish and Protestant. It has co-operated with settlements, clubs, societies, educational groups, libraries, reading circles, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic boards of health, with health leagues, with first aid organizations, etc. No matter what the organization offering to co-operate, the Association is always willing to join forces to do the work."

Regarding the co-operation of employers, Mr. Towson said:

"One of the signs of the times is the willingness of employers to bear the cost incurred by the Association in teaching English and Civics to their non-English speaking employees."

As to where recruits for service are gathered he pointed out:

"One other fact of importance should be mentioned: Three thousand of the strongest students of this country have been engaged during the past year in volunteer service in 140 cities under the auspices of the local Associations. Fifteen hundred of these have been working among immigrants, teaching them the English language."

"If the solution of the so-called immigration problem demands contact with the right type of Americans, it follows that the multiplication of these contacts through volunteer workers is vital since we can never hope to do this through paid agents. It is fortunate, therefore, that an effective point of contact may be easily made in giving the English language. They are conscious of its need, and we know that without the language they must **sustain** a loss themselves and cause a loss to the nation."

MR. SIMON J. LUBIN, of Sacramento, was the next speaker. Because of his knowledge and sympathies in Immigration matters he was one of the five persons chosen by Governor Johnson on the unpaid California Immigration Commission of which Commission he was chosen Vice-President. His study of conditions in California during the past few months as a member of this body made his address an exceedingly valuable one. The main part of his address is given here:—

"In the published statement of the general purposes of this Congress, we find that we are to discuss ways and means of stimulating public sentiment to the end that immigrants already here may be given a fair chance and that the many more who will come to the Pacific Coast after the opening of the Panama Canal may be received with warm hearts and helpful hands; ways and means of welcoming and protecting immigrants that they may be better prepared for worthy life and good citizenship in this country; of shielding them against the unscrupulous everywhere.

"This question of the attitude to be shown towards the immigrant is no new one, for it is involved in the phenomenon of migration; and the story of migration is older than history. * * *

"In ancient days, two bright lights stood out against an exceedingly black background. Towering immeasurably above the popular Greek conception of barbaroi, breaks forth the humanitarian doctrine of the immortal Plato, who in his Laws tell us that, "in his relations to strangers, a man should consider that . . . all concerns and wrongs of strangers are more directly dependent on the protection of God, than the wrongs done to citizens; for the stranger having no kindred and friends, is more to be pitied by gods and men. . . . And for this reason, he who has a spark of caution in him, will do his best to pass through life without sinning against the stranger.'

"The stranger who comes from abroad should be received in a friendly spirit . . . These are the customs, according to which our city should receive all strangers, . . . showing respect to Zeus, the god of hospitality, not driving away strangers . . . by savage proclamations."

"We can afford to ignore Greek practice for the sake of this ideal, which knows neither time nor place.

"Then, in a far distant land, among a peculiar people, a policy was developed, which found expression in such commands as these: "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. . . . Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure. * * *

"Thou shall not oppress an hired servant that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy brethren, or of thy strangers that are in thy land within thy gates.

"I shall be a swift witness against (them)—that turn aside the stranger from his right.

"It would seem that these doctrines and these sentiments should find a ready welcome in this land, whose charter declares that all men are created equal; in which many of the early settlers were fugitives from religious persecution; in a country which went to war once partly to prove that a man had a right to expatriate himself, and fought upon another occasion partly to maintain the equality of men; in a nation among whom one-seventh are foreign born and one-third are immigrants of the first and second generations.

"This Congress bears witness to two facts. The first, that a liberal policy towards the stranger is not universally accepted among us, due to narrow mindedness, to fear, to ignorance or to indifference. Secondly, that there are among us some few who see the better way, and are willing to make certain sacrifices and to exert necessary efforts to impress their thoughts upon the many.

"The word 'immigrant' does not characterize our problem so well as the word 'stranger.' The alien coming into our midst is indeed a stranger. Ignorant of our language, our customs and our laws, yet he is expected immediately to conform and to obey. With thousands of our own unemployed and dependent, he is not to become a public charge.

"When we visit a foreign country, the first thing we do is to employ a competent guide and interpreter. The wealthy foreigner coming here does likewise. But the poor immigrant is left pretty much to shift for himself or if he relies upon a relative or friend, it is often the blind leading the blind, or, what is worse, the crafty and unscrupulous exploiter leading the blind.

"In so far as it is within our power, it is the duty of the State to change this situation; a humane duty towards the stranger; and a duty of self-protection towards its citizens; for while abuse and exploitation induce that discontent and dissatisfaction which make of the alien a menace, a wise treatment would surely create of him one of our greatest assets. * * *

"It would be poor policy—and unfair—to do more for the immigrant than we do for the native born; but we should not do less. Being a stranger, he often requires special treat-

ment if we would open up to him those advantages and blessings we all enjoy.

"Aversion to the stranger seems an original instinct, probably at one time in human history serving its own useful purpose. The purpose gone, the instinct, in the form of prejudice, still remains. It is our office to eradicate that prejudice, and to cultivate in its place a feeling of friendliness and brotherhood. This latter sentiment often grows with an increase in our knowledge of the alien and a realization of his better side. * * *

"It is the natural thing for us to look to the outside for the cause of any evil. Most often, closer analysis reveals the fault within. In the matter of the evils of immigration, we often find that the alien but responds to the reception which greets him, to the ideals and standards he sees at nearest view. Assimilation is the natural phenomenon; it is easier to conform than to rebel. It is for us to say whether the stranger shall take up our worst customs, or whether he shall bring himself into harmony with our best and most cherished ideals. The problem of immigration is in great part a question of guiding ourselves rather than of controlling the immigrant.

"When we come to study the particular problem of the reception of the immigrant, we find two interested parties; the immigrant and ourselves, in the role of guest and host. A mutually agreeable meeting depends upon the one no less than upon the other. * * *

"Viewing the public as host, the first desideratum is that there shall be the right attitude of mind. * * * Prejudice must be wiped out. The guest cannot feel at home if he finds himself greeted with suspicion, hatred, envy, malice or even indifference. The host must meet him half way—or more.

"To overcome racial hatred, national antipathy, religious intolerance, economic fear and social aversion, it is absolutely essential that we initiate a campaign of popular education. To this end, we must enlist the heartiest co-operation of school, pulpit, and press; of various organizations, national and fraternal societies; of labor unions. How can this be done? And who will do it?

"Looking around, we see at every side many agencies ready and willing to co-operate. But search as far as we will, we can find no co-ordinating activity, no organizing and inspiring and energizing central body. However, the task requires such a directing mind. It then becomes the duty of the State to create it. * * *

"A Commission of Immigration would immediately exert itself in the direction of creating a welcoming sentiment in the public host, employing the various media mentioned above. In various ways it could reach these agencies, say through an officially published organ and through lectures, and literature spread broadcast.

"Then there is the official as host. This same Commission would strive to awaken state, county and municipal authorities to a realization of the necessity of preparing an inviting, inspiring and reassuring environment.

It would suggest, let us say, municipal reception stations, well kept and well supervised, at ports of entry. It would submit drafts of laws aimed at the education and the protection of the stranger; and exert every effort to see that such laws

were enforced. It would strive for the extension of educational philanthropic economic recreational and legal facilities."

"At the same time that the Commission of Immigration was preparing the host, it would turn its attention to the guest in our midst. Then would begin a campaign of education, involving in appropriate form an explanation of the elements of our federal, state and municipal governments; and an enunciation of the alien's rights and privileges, and his corresponding duties. This education should begin on ship-board, if that is possible, and extend into the school, the press (foreign and native) and into national societies.

"Here again, the media would be specially prepared texts in foreign languages and English; lectures; and the official organ of the Commission

"With the duties and the proprieties of the host presented to us in convincing form through all available agencies; and with his rights, privileges, advantages and duties laid before the guest in simple and attractive manner, the path is paved for agreeable association

"Now we turn to the protection of the immigrant. The best protection is self-protection. The sooner we put the immigrant in the way of caring for himself, the more we are likely to conserve our own energy; and the more effective will become our work. The prime requisite in self-protection is a knowledge of our common language. Ignorance of our language is at the bottom of much abuse, exploitation, unemployment and hardship. Our State Immigration Commission would encourage the opening of the schools for teaching English to both children and adults; it would find a way to bring this supreme advantage to those living in out of the way places

"Next, the Commission would establish bureaus where the immigrant might register complaint in the case of alleged instances of exploitation, abuse and fraud

"Then it would set in motion the machinery for aiding the new-comer to become economically independent. But the efforts of the Commission would not cease with the activities making the alien self dependent. A certain amount of protection from the outside is necessary.

"Probably the most exciting portion of the Commission's work would consist in detecting, upon its own initiative, instances of abuse and exploitation, the remedy being sought through reference to the properly constituted authorities. The motive would be not so much to have justice done in a particular case as to eliminate the root of the evil

"Practical work of this sort would soon reveal defects in State laws and municipal ordinances. With its experience back of it, the Commission could give sound advice looking towards the amending and modifying these laws and ordinances.

"The ablest and most eloquent orators in our land might come upon this platform and appeal for brotherly affection toward the immigrant; we might listen for hours for a recital of instances of exploitation and needless suffering,—and sympathize with it all. Yet, if we would translate our sympathies into action, if we would leave our sentiment actually realized, we require more than a flow of oratory and even more than a flow of tears.

"A deliberative body passes resolutions. But it does more than that—it appoints executive committees to carry out resolutions. We like to look upon the people as a body with

a clearly defined policy properly to welcome and adequately to protect the guest in our midst. To that end, it must create an executive committee to carry out this policy. Such committee would be found in the State Commission of Immigration."

PROFESSOR J. K. HART, of the Department of Education in the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, brought to the Congress at this time "The Domestic Policy of the Pacific Northwest."

Dr. Hart was one of the chief contributors to the Tacoma Immigration Conference last year and since that time has been one of the leaders in a voluntary State Immigration Commission. He, therefore, spoke for Washington and the Pacific Northwest as no other man could have done.

Excerpts from his address follow:

"What I shall have to say on this subject is to be in no sense professional. My interest in immigration does not grow out of obvious connection with my routine duties in the University, and as a teacher having little resource beyond my salary I shall not argue this problem from any desire to conserve some real or imaginary financial interest. I am interested in it just as any good citizen should be interested. It is a problem likely to affect us all in its outcome,—a question worthy the sincerest thinking of all good citizens."

"We of the Northwest Pacific have no Immigration Policy, as yet. In one sense, we are in a twilight zone of intelligence, in which we are saying to ourselves—'The problems of immigration are National problems and we provincials can do nothing.' In another sense, we see not our own local problems, but only the problems of the Federal Government."

"But between the one feeling that we can do nothing, and the other, that we ought to do everything, there is a broad range of legitimate and possible activity within which very little is being done; at least officially."

"We have a very active and efficient Governor who, doubtless, looks ahead to four years of service,—during which time the larger problems of immigration will have appeared concretely."

"We have a State Bureau of Immigration, whose duties have been to exploit the State and induce settlers to come to the Northwest. In the past, this Bureau has been run largely as an aid to the private exploitation interests of the State; and by telling half truths, it has done the State great harm, as well as good. The resources of the Pacific Coast States are great enough and wonderful enough to be able to stand the whole truth—the bad with the good—and the time is coming when nothing but the whole truth will be acceptable to the honest conviction of the people. The Northwest has had no greater half-friend, i. e., real enemy, in the past and even in the present, than the exploiter who has had no conscience in his extravagant statements as to the ease with which wealth could be gained."

"And so you can see that we have as yet officially almost nothing in the way of real policy. The task of defining such a policy must, of course, be undertaken by volunteers, by those

who feel the personal character of the question and who are ready to accept some share of responsibility for their duties, as citizens.

"A number of volunteer agencies are and have been at work, doing a little here and there. These are of three kinds:

"In the first place, there are the **sentimentalists**. These talk a great deal about the problem, especially about educating the coming foreigner, giving him knowledge of our language and respect for our flag.

"Some of this talk is sincere but superficial, education cannot be everything, especially the sort of education that usually goes by that name. But some of this talk is sinister and profound.

"But in the second place, among the influences that are volunteering to help are the "**financialists**" if you will permit the word. These attempts to show that the problem of immigration is an economic problem, pure and simple, and that the central element in economy is finance. They talk a good deal about the need of cheap labor, and they expect the coming immigrant to do the rough work that still remains to be done.

"I am not denying the legitimate place of capital in the development of industry, in the building up of the finer conditions of living and in having its proper share in the discussion and solution of all our problems—immigration with the rest.

"The sane business man will be a power in the proper solution of the Immigration Problem—but the "**financialist**" is one of the greatest obstacles.

"The Business World controls the financial assets of society; it controls what belongs to society. The greatest task before the business man is to so use that control that society will win back its confidence in him. Hear the words of President Wilson to the Business Men of Chicago: 'The hope of America is in the changing attitude of the business men of this country towards the things which they have to handle in the future.' The new problems that are facing the Northwest are going to **try us all**; but none so much perhaps as those who hold the purse strings. Financial bodies are rightly or wrongly under suspicion today. They need to clear themselves of those suspicions. Society as a whole, is going to determine its own great policies and the finances of the community are going to pay the bills.

"I have spoken thus at length and yet hastily, because there is forming in the Northwest a tendency on the part of business to do what society wants done, but at the same time, to insist that society must take it all as a concession and not as a right. You will say: "That is just a little whim on the part of business; it hates to give up its attitudes; let it alone." But no! Society is serious; business is going to learn to do the handsome thing,—and co-operate fully in all social ways, or society will know the reason why—and, in truth, we may have to go to the bottom of the whole matter and really determine who does own the wealth of the country before we get through with our problems.

"I must speak of the last sort of attempt that is being made to form an immigration policy in our States. I call it the **intelligent effort**—not because we know how to solve the problem, but because we know that we do not know how and are trying to learn.

"We have no official Immigration Board or Commission in our State. We have not a State official whose duty it is to do anything in the matter. In this contingency, our State Conference of Charities and Correction, in the absence of any more compelling organization, has undertaken to develop a voluntary State Commission. Our Constitution provides as follows:

"The purposes of this organization shall be two-fold:

"(1) To use all available means of securing to every immigrant coming to the community the advantage of a fair education in the language, institutions and ideals of American life.

"(2) To help secure to every immigrant so coming fair and honest information about economic conditions, and such economic opportunity as may be within the intelligent power of the community to afford. To these ends this organization will co-operate with, and invites the co-operation of, all men and women who are interested in the genuine welfare of the community.

"We are building slowly—we plan to build from the foundation—we have the co-operation of the so-called State Commissioner of Immigration, at least to the extent that he will tell no more half-truths. We are, I fear, more or less amusing to those whom I have called the "financialists," and we are most too cold-blooded for those whom I have called the "sentimentalists." But we are working on the assumption that some immigration is coming; that we need population; that there will be few who have half a million to begin with; that most, if not all, who come will want to stay and want to work; and that the State needs workers, and needs them so badly that they should be fully protected in their coming, that they should have honest and fair information and opportunity; that no one should make a profit out of their coming; but that altogether all of us working with them and they with us, the whole state should make profit and every citizen should share this common profit. We expect soon to have this volunteer State Commission fully organized and co-operatively at work.

"To this end we are planning to reintroduce into our schools the old ideal of work—into our churches the old ideal of social service and into our whole community the old ideal of neighborliness and fellowship. Sounds big, doesn't it? Well, we are not afraid to tackle the big things up our way; we are not indulging in illusions; we know it will take time—a year—ten years—a hundred—a thousand—: Time is of the essence of this contract—anti-social forces bide their time—so shall we. When the next Legislature convenes, a State Policy on Immigration will be coming into actual existence—and such parts of it as deserve permanence will be enacted into law. When that is done, the fight will begin again for a larger policy. The state is open-minded and it grows more so year by year. The policy will appear—we are going to get it. It will be neither sentimental nor financial—it will be human and economic. It will conserve and develop and build permanently. We will have no other.

"And so, the most definite element in the Domestic Policy on Immigration in our part of the Northwest is this—That we mean to use the combined wisdom of the state and of the world in working out the policy which will, under Heaven, and in our intelligence and our love of the common weal, make pos-

sible the constant rediscovery of our common Humanity, our need of our fellow men, and that growing Americanism which always has been and, if it is to remain real, always will be, made of all the faiths and energies and courages of all who come to these shores."

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY APRIL 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

DR. DANA W. BARTLETT, Superintendent of Bethlehem Missions of Los Angeles, who was one of the best contributors to the Tacoma Conference last year and who since that time has made a trip through the East making a study of conditions there and who has since been appointed on the California Immigration Commission, acted as Chairman of the session. In his foreword, Dr. Bartlett brought to the Congress, in review, the last word regarding the Education of the Immigrant which was the theme of the evening.

In part Dr. Bartlett said:

"As a nation we have been liberal in our treatment of the immigrant, even prodigal in the distribution to him of our public domain. The German, the Scandinavian, the Swiss and Russian and Italian peasants have received free homesteads on millions of acres, rich and fertile beyond the dream of the old world. Our mills and mines have called for the sturdy brawn and muscle of the Slav and the Latin and the young men who might have been food for powder in European wars have in this new world been given the opportunity to blast out our tunnels and quarry our rock and to toil with their hands in the building of our mighty cities.

"Although we have offered to the foreigner both land and labor we have sadly failed in giving to him that which we prize the highest, viz., Education in Citizenship. Instead of opening our schools for steamer classes we have allowed him to receive his first training in the saloons and brothels of the cities' slum. The immigrant who has idealized America who has read of Washington and Lincoln meets as he passes through the gateway into his land of opportunity not the strong leader, the teacher, the pure woman, the upbuilders of the nation, but rather the saloon keeper, the ward politician, the padrone.

* * *

"Under lax naturalization laws no chance has been given to learn the best in citizenship. Even yet seven states allow the immigrant to vote for President of the United States on his first papers without becoming a citizen while yet he cannot understand our language or our policies

"Mr. James Mullenbach, Secretary of the National Conference of Immigration, Land and Labor Officials, writing of the California Immigration Commission says, 'In my judgment our whole work, with regard to protecting the immigrants from exploitation and for providing for their proper distribution in employment, etc., will quite fail if we do not carry forward the process of assimilation, beyond that of introduction to our

working world. We must reach the mind and the spirit of the people with our ideals and purposes as well as give them a place on our land and in employment. I have always thought that the act of naturalization, that is the conferring of the paper, ought to be done with some public formality, in order to impress it upon the new citizen.

"Miss Julia Lathrop, of the Federal Children's Bureau, in a recent letter says: 'I felt strongly that the public education which we are now offering to foreigners, who do not speak English, could be much improved in effectiveness on two points: first, the language might be acquired more quickly, and secondly, a general knowledge of how to live and how to work in America ought to be taught. It seems to me that one ought to consider planning schools which would give adult foreigners a real chance to learn English and to learn what the rights and duties of an American citizen are.'

"The line of least resistance in the work of educating the foreigner is found through the primary education in the public schools. As the report of the Federal Immigration Commission points out the most potent influence in promoting the assimilation of the family is the children, who, through contact with American life in the schools, almost invariably act as the unconscious agents in the uplift of their parents. * * *

"It is well to emphasize the value of school work for the immigrant child, yet Americanizing the foreigner will never be complete until attention is given to adult education and citizenship instruction. I believe that it is the consensus of opinion that education of the adult immigrant cannot be commenced too soon, in fact it ought to be begun in the steerage. The Federal Book of Information, similar to "The Little Green Book," published in different languages, but bearing the big seal of the government to give authority, ought to be furnished to all the third class passengers by a Federal Representative, sailing on every ship.

"Another suggestion is contained in a bill introduced by Mr. Gittins, in the New York Senate, at the request of the Italian Immigration Society, but not passed, a portion of which reads as follows: 'There shall be established state schools for the instruction of laborers congregated in camps or other places of temporary habitation and employed in the construction of public works or improvements by, or under contract with, the state or a municipality, and members of their families.'

"Reports on conditions in labor camps all show that these camps are almost universally devoid of any Americanizing influences. There are no amusements or recreations other than the saloon, no educational facilities and no religious influences. Most of them have no regulations and are remote from town authorities and are therefore a law unto themselves. Under such conditions the foreigner is sure to become less fitted for American Citizenship.'

"Unless some form of educational work is started in these camps, time and opportunity will be lost. As a State-wide movement Citizenship Education should be under the general direction of the State Board of Education and made the special care of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in order that efficient work may be carried on outside of interested municipalities.

"In response to a letter from the State Immigration Commission Superintendent Edward Hyatt writes: 'I shall be glad to co-operate with you to the extent of my powers in the good cause you urge. Please command me freely whenever you see any definite way in which I can be of service to you.'

"The following are the suggestions submitted to Supt. Hyatt;

"First: Special text books in simple language, based on the ideas of citizenship and the common duties of life be prepared by the state for use in adult schools.

"Second:: That the superintendent of public instruction issue a bulletin, describing the best methods for alien education of adults, the establishment of citizenship schools, the institution of citizenship days, the opening of the public school buildings as social centers, where the immigrant may obtain recreation as well as education, such bulletins to be sent to local superintendents and boards of education in all cities and towns in the state.

"Third: Where immigrants are temporarily residing in unorganized districts that a special appropriation be secured and that it be made the special duty of the superintendent to organize schools in camps where the public works are being carried on under the state or any municipality, that where 50 persons petition for a school for adults, such a school be instituted and continued as long as fifty per cent of that number are in attendance, that where possible children should be transported at the expense of the state to the nearest school to the camp.

"Fourth: That the name and address of each alien child entering the state shall be furnished by the Federal Government through the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the steamship companies to be penalized for false addresses."

At this point, Dr. Bartlett read letters from the Presidents of the State Normal Schools received in answer to a letter addressed them suggesting that special instruction be given in these schools in order to prepare teachers for the new work of educating the immigrant. They all indicated readiness on the part of these leaders to prepare an especially trained class of teachers for the adult alien work.

Regarding adult alien education in large centers he pointed out that:

"The best results in alien adult education will be obtained where the neighborhood buildings are within easy reach and the rooms can be made comfortable and well lighted. To this end an effort should be put forth to open at night every school situated near a foreign community. This may be linked up with the great social center movement now sweeping over the country demanding the larger use of public school buildings for recreation as well as education.

"I am glad to report from my own city of Los Angeles that after many years of experimental work in immigrant education carried on by settlements and churches the public school has undertaken in a large way the work of adult alien education. The school buildings in foreign districts are crowded with an eager lot of men and women graded from steamer to citizenship classes.

"The school as a center of recreation furnishes another Americanizing factor. Recreation should be made as free as education. The school houses of the future will furnish auditorium, baths, reading room and gymnasium. There, will be furnished the best music and theatricals, with moving pictures, clubs and neighborhood meetings, as well as opportunity for lectures and study.

"The public school as a Social Center is to have added power when located in the new type of Industrial Garden Cities copied largely after the successful Garden Cities of England. Near the Los Angeles harbor the first great city of this kind, Torrance, is being built. The industrial city of Torrance was laid out by Frederick Law Olmstead, the city planner, complete in every detail that makes the city livable in advance of settlement. Great industries are locating here so that before many years there will be a city full of working people properly housed with the poorest person in as good surroundings as the richest, without slum or saloon—for there can never be a saloon in this town—with playground, hospital, library and school open night and day for education and recreation for the humblest foreigners as well as for the expert mechanic."

Regarding Citizenship Schools, a movement toward which he has made no inconsiderable contribution, Dr. Bartlett said:

"A great new movement is that of preparing the applicant for second papers in order that he may successfully pass the court. A plan adopted last year by the Board of Education of Los Angeles is working well. This is the plan: When an alien appears before Mr. Jones, the Federal Naturalization officer, he instructs the applicant to go to a certain school, where during the evenings of the following three months he can obtain without cost, a complete preparation for the final tryout. The course of instruction is one which has been prepared through the co-operation of Mr. Jones and the special teachers. After passing the Court test the class is encouraged by the Judge to join the New Citizen Club at the Los Angeles High School Social Center. Twice each year there are Public Recognition Services to which all new citizens are invited. The high school orchestra furnishes the music, prominent people make addresses, and some member of the Board of Education extends the right hand of citizenship. This is preceded by the welcome feast in the High School Cafeteria.

"Concerning the observance of this 'citizenship day' President Benj. Ide Wheeler of the University of California writes: 'I am very much attracted by the ceremony of reception into citizenship as reported from the Los Angeles High School. I should be very glad to have such a ceremony right here at the University, prefacing it indeed by a series of lectures on the plain needs and obligations of citizenship.'

"Mr. Meyer Bloomfield of the Civic Service House, Boston, sometime ago expressed this thought that is now being carried out in many cities: 'The time will come in this country when the naturalization ceremony will be made solemn, impressive, and beautiful, as the high privilege calls for. Today we leave it in the hands of those who cheapen and pervert its sacred significance.'

"The idea of giving a welcome-feast to the naturalized citizens was born in Rochester and every other American city that now honors itself by such a festival looks back to the banks of the Genesee for its inspiration. This year in the Neighborhood Temple known as School Number Nine, in the heart of the Ghetto, the third feast was held on the eve of the Fourth of July. A number of the women of the Woman's City Club laid and served the tables, and about fifty members of the City Club gathered as a kind of informal reception committee for the new citizens. A plain supper was served at which Italian, German, Russian and Pole sat side by side with Englishman and Irishman and all with Americans. The "Wops" who for at least five years had served the community as a sewer-digger or factory-hand was now served by gentle women who had some of the best developed social sense of the city. Many of the men came into the great auditorium rather shyly and hesitated as to the proper manner of eating fruit salads or of manipulating some of the dinner-tools by their plates; but soon all was hum and buz from the talk of some sort of fellowship that each man had found in his neighbor

"The American city described the welcome feast recently held in Superior, Wisconsin: 'A Committee of five set out to arouse the citizenship of the city to its duty. Four score citizens responded. A committee of three spent all day at the court congratulating the successful applicants as they came out of the court room. Words of encouragement were given to those who failed. The same evening a modest banquet was served in the luncheon room of the well-equipped high school. Japanese lanterns hung from the ceiling. American flags were at each plate, a huge one made up the background for the speaker's table; and the banquet itself, prepared in the school by the caterer of the luncheon room, was served by the senior girls of the domestic science department—whose perfect serving was a demonstration to the assembled taxpayers of the utility of this phase of public education. New citizens were present representing thirteen nationalities—Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Belgian, Russian, Canadian, English, Irish, Italian, Austrian, German, Danish and Dutch. Old citizens made up of doctors, lawyers, merchants, bankers, city officials, educators and working men sat side by side in the spirit of democracy and goodfellowship with the ore-dock laborer, the coal shoveler and those whom snobs like to call "Wops." This banquet table proved to be a "melting-pot of democracy." The program of speeches was thoroughly representative, a Judge, the Superintendent of Schools, a Federal official and a representative of labor spoke of the "Duties of Citizenship," closing with the Freeman's Oath: 'I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in my own conscience may best conduce to the public weal.'

"Mr. Alexander McCormick of Chicago, writing concerning the work of the Union League Club, in its Washington's Birthday meeting, says: 'For two years we have had meetings on Washington's Birthday in our largest hall in Chicago, for Americans of all nationalities and first voters. The first year it was addressed by Colonel Roosevelt and Miss Jane Addams, last year by Jacob Riis. There was no banquet given. In arranging for them I secured the co-operation of representatives of the various nationalities, who entered into it with a great

deal of eagerness. The whole idea underlying the movement is that some of the ideals of the nation should be presented to these newcomers, that their contact should not be alone with the ward boss.

"The Young Men's Christian Association in Tacoma and again in San Francisco has held successfully similar feasts of welcome under the splendid leadership of Mr. Blanpied, the efficient Secretary of this Congress.

"In addition to those already mentioned there are many other forces at work on the problem of education and assimilation. The Daughters of the American Revolution have a State Patriotic Education Committee ready to distribute literature and co-operate with other agencies in the work for the foreigners.

"The Commission on the Association and the Immigrant under the able leadership of Peter Roberts and of which the three speakers of the evening are members, have prepared a very full and careful report to be read at the International Young Men's Christian Association Convention to be held next month in Cincinnati.

"The Progressive Service of the Progressive Party organized under the leadership of Frances Kellor and Jane Addams is urging Congress to form three bureaus under the new Department of Labor, viz., Immigration, Naturalization and Distribution. That under its Bureau of Naturalization a Commission be appointed to make a study of naturalization with especial reference to educational facilities, courts and employment, two of the particulars being that of existing facilities for the preparation for citizenship by schools, philanthropies, political organizations, etc. Extent and conditions of assistance rendered to aliens in obtaining papers by various persons, societies and institutions.

"The duties of the new bureau of distribution to include (1) Distribution of names of immigrant school children and furtherance of instruction in civics and English to adult aliens, in co-operation with educational authorities. (2) Dissemination of information in foreign languages concerning the resources, opportunities and protective, distributive and educational facilities of the State.

"Professor Graham Taylor is Chairman of a Committee preparing an exhaustive report on Pacific Coast Immigration to be read at the Seattle meeting in July of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The National Conference of the Land, Labor and Immigration officials meeting at Chicago a few months ago prepared a strong report outlining the minimum needs in every department of Immigration work.

"Many racial organizations are fully co-operating with Americans in the work of educating their countrymen. A letter from Mr. Max Socha of the Germania, Los Angeles, illustrates this: 'The German American Alliance of this city representing all the German churches and societies, with an active membership of nearly 10,000 members, will be glad to aid you in every way in this movement.'

MR. SWAN SAMSON, one of Tacoma's most prominent citizens, was the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Samson is an immigrant, and has, therefore, gone through the process of Americaniza-

tion himself. He told in graphic manner of his impressions regarding the education of the Immigrant.

The following excerpts from his address tell their own story:

"In making my report to this Congress I will endeavor to state the facts as I have found them.

"The Young Men's Christian Association has pointed out the defects among our immigrants from an educational standpoint, and prescribes a remedy, and it has proven effective. But the Young Men's Christian Association has not the power to prescribe the remedy that will permanently cure those defects; that must be done by legislation, but in the localities where the Young Men's Christian Association has been most active the school boards have taken notice and are also assisting in giving the immigrants some opportunities of learning the English language."

"We owe about as much to one human being as we owe to another, and if a part of our population are ignorant perhaps we are in a measure responsible, and if we willfully, intentionally and deliberately allow them to remain in ignorance, we are cruel.

"I am not prepared to say that the immigrant is being kept in ignorance purposely, but am rather inclined to think that he has been overlooked."

Here Mr. Samson told of the experiences and needs of the newcomer. Some striking statements follow:

"America has a prominent part in the histories of every civilized country. The very fact that such a vast territory was discovered only a few hundred years ago makes it reasonable to suppose that great opportunities must exist, and the first desire to emigrate is developed in the public schools, where America, in the old Viking history, is referred to as a, 'Wineland,' and later on as the land of 'milk and honey,' and the land of 'gold.' This creates, in the young boy and girl, a selfish, but honest desire to gain individual profit, and the thought of giving up home and friends in pursuit of dollars is constantly in their minds.

"Then comes the unscrupulous railroad and steamship companies, who are also in pursuit of dollars, with alluring advertisements, and the result is that the boys and girls leave a happy home, and the tears flow freely, and the broken hearts are sometimes many.

"The newcomer does not realize what in reality is in store for him; he has not yet learned that selfishness is also the predominant religion here, and that money is our commercial God; but the saddest of all, he suddenly discovers that he is deaf and dumb, he cannot understand the English language, nor can the Americans understand him. He is to all intents and purposes deaf and dumb.

"Now he commences to realize what he is up against. He thinks of the home, the happiness, the pleasure, the relatives and the friends he left. He wishes he were back home, but he can't get back, he has no money.

"A few days later we find him at the gate of a manufacturing industry, logging camp, mine or railroad construction

camp, in company with some man who is either a relative or a volunteer interpreter, who asks the foreman to give him work. The foreman gives him to understand that he is a greenhorn, and will have to work for half pay until he can talk and understand English. Now he realizes that he is a stranger in a strange land, without money or friends, and he quickly decides to take what he can get. He must have money in case of sickness or accident. In fact the dollar is his only friend. He goes to work and in many instances he does the work of two men. He can't afford to lose his job, because he is yet deaf and dumb. I have seen highly educated men work in saw mills, teachers of learning washing dishes, men with practical knowledge of farming trying to do a carpenter's work.

"In about two years the average immigrant has undergone a change. He is able to understand and talk a little; in some cases, fairly good; he gets better wages, and as a rule has decided to stay in this country. He arrives at this conclusion for the reason that he is ashamed to go home without a reasonable amount of money.

"The average immigrant comes to the conclusion that the loss is greater than the gain, but his die is cast and he must fight it out. He wishes he were an American and could be classed as such; he may be loyal and patriotic, but he can never be classed as an American; he is always classed as a foreigner. To this rule there are but few exceptions, only in the case where he arrives very young and possesses more than ordinary grit and fighting qualities; in that case you sometimes find him in an evening school after a hard day's work, toiling away at his studies and he forces his way through our colleges and becomes a professional man."

Regarding assimilation, he said:

"The immigrant finds himself looked upon by the American workman as an unwelcome intruder and he suffers a great deal of mental humiliation thereby and he keeps aloof and does not assimilate as readily as might be hoped for. We find that nearly every nationality has separate social and beneficial organizations as well as churches, all of which form a broad American standpoint, in my judgment, this is not exactly as it should be, but it is almost necessary by reason of the fact that so many do not understand English.

"The blame and responsibility for the lack of assimilation cannot altogether be laid to the foreigner as the American people are not always ready to accept them; in fact we find more or less effort to ignore or boycott, even going so far as to organize for such purposes. This is, perhaps, more evident in business, social and political channels. The reason for this I believe, can be traced to the lack of an adequate knowledge of the English language and American ways in general.

"Let our government provide boarding schools and compel every immigrant who is not equipped with a reasonable knowledge of English to attend, without cost to him, for a period of three months. The expense to the Government would not exceed \$20.00 per month or an average of \$60.00 for each immigrant, as against the cost of \$500.00 per pupil in our public schools."

"We cannot reasonably presume that our government is willfully and intentionally establishing an educated class of American-born citizens and an illiterate foreign class to serve them. Should this be true then we must admit that we are conducting a system of slavery in disguise. In that case it would be better for the immigrant if he were not admitted to this country.

"The immigrant is the prey of the profit seeking transportation companies before he arrives and afterwards he becomes the prey of numerous sharks both among his own countrymen and among Americans. In most cases his countrymen are used as tools. This practice is so common that it is looked upon as a legitimate occupation and the immigrant is often relieved of many years' earnings in this manner, and the only way in which he can be protected is to teach him to understand the language so that he can use his own reasoning power and protect himself."

Regarding the cash value of education Mr. Samson said:

"It might me well to consider the actual cash value of a man, a man with sound body and mind in prime of life. Such men as pass through Ellis Island every day and pass the inspection of our immigration inspectors and physicians. Suppose that their value is only what it would cost us to raise them, and all products should have that value at least. We know that it costs between \$2000 and \$3000 to raise a boy or girl to maturity or an average of \$2500. Then if the United States receives one million of these inspected human beings every year, the United States has received two billion five hundred million dollars worth of human beings without cost, and the foreign countries have actually lost that amount of money. If we need these people, it is a good business proposition and we should be perfectly willing to spend a little money on each individual to the end that he might be able to talk and understand our language, and become familiar with our government and institutions and become more valuable to us in a business, social and political way, he would be able to produce better results for himself and the elevation would tend to produce a higher moral character, and perhaps a greater religious sentiment.

"Why should we compel, by law, the native born children to go to school until they have acquired a certain amount of knowledge. We do this in order to create greater efficiency in the children. This efficiency is lost in the immigrant because we make no effort to translate his knowledge into American usefulness by compelling him to learn the language after he arrives. If it is a paying proposition to educate the American children, why would it not pay to provide some system of learning for the immigrants?"

Concerning their social life he said:

"From a social standpoint, the immigrant is ostracized by his inability to handle the English language. He is usually young, full of life and energy, and must of necessity find some place of amusement. He cannot take part in the social gatherings of the young American, for he knows that he will be

the laughing stock, and he is very sensitive on that part, so he finds his way into a saloon, where he is as welcome as anyone else. It is true he can go to church on certain days and at certain hours and he could receive a welcome there, but again, by reason of his inability to understand, he naturally finds little of interest. Suppose you, as fathers and mothers, take a broad, intelligent, kind and sympathetic view of the matter. Suppose you put your boy and girl in the same position as the immigrant. How would you feel about it? They too have fathers and mothers, but, thank God, they never find out how much their children suffer before they learn to talk and understand English. Nor do they know how poor their circumstances are.

"Some years ago I made a visit to Sweden, and, at the request of a number of acquaintances, I visited their parents. Only in one instance was I able to truthfully say that their children were well off in this country. In fact in most cases I am fully convinced they would have been better off at home. There are a great many good and well meaning people in this country, who feel that these poor immigrants would be starving if they were not admitted to the United States. This is a mistake.

"It is a well-known fact that the immigrant is admitted to this country because he is able and willing to work. He is not considered as a social or political factor; if he were this Government would take steps to prepare him for such duties by a proper system of learning the English language, giving him knowledge of our institutions and form of Government and thereby establishing a more uniform system of education and of American citizenship, as well for the immigrant as for the native born. A thorough knowledge of English will make the immigrant more valuable to his employer and he would more easily assimilate into American ways and ideas.

"The work of the Young Men's Christian Association and other private agencies is good and noble and until the time comes when the Government will recognize the need of teaching all the people within its border to speak and understand English good men and women must carry on this work as best they can."

DR. EDWARD A. STEINER, of Grinnell, Iowa, delivered the address of the evening. Dr. Steiner is without question the world's greatest immigration authority; particularly so as related to the European Immigrant both in America and in his home Country. His exceptional contribution is not the result of book learning though his scholastic degrees could not be numbered on the fingers of both hands, his contribution comes from his intimate knowledge of "folks"—because that by reason of his social heart he has learned to know and feel sympathetically with all peoples of all races and nations.

Dr. Steiner is a cosmopolitan in every sense of the word. Born of Jewish parents in Austria-Poland he "cried" as he often says "in four languages" when a baby. He was educated as a boy in Bohemia; as a youth in Germany; spent his early manhood in

Russia. From thence he emigrated to America and began his life here in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

He knows the trials of becoming Amerikanized as he knows also the grip American ideals on the newcomer for he has gone through it all.

Just how thoroughly he has been Americanized is best shown in his own words:

"You may be incredulous if I tell you that I do not realize that I was not born and educated here; that I am not thrilled by the sight of my cradle home, nor moved by my country's flag.

"I know no Fatherland but America; for after all, it matters less where one was born than where one's ideals had their birth; and to me, America is not the land of mighty dollars, but the land of great ideals."

For years a minister in the Congregational Church, he is now at the head of the Department of Political Science in Iowa College at Grinnell.

He has travelled much, has crossed and recrossed the ocean many times dwelling for months among the peasants in Europe and returning with them on the steerage.

"The fellowship of the steerage makes good comrades, where no barriers exist and introductions are neither possible nor necessary."

He also knows the cabin and counts it the mission of his life to draw these two classes closer together.

"My mission in life, if I have any, is to mediate between the first cabin and the steerage between the hilltop and the lower town."

Speaking in this strain he also said:

"I think that the peril lies more in the first cabin than in the steerage; more in the American colonies in Monte Carlo and Nice than in the Italian colonies in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Not the least of the peril lies in the fact that there is too great a gulf between you and the steerage passenger, whose virtues you will discover as soon as you learn to know him."

Dr. Steiner knows no race prejudice.

"There are no springs in my makeup that act as a repellant from any people of whatever race or color

"Racial characteristics," he said "are largely determined by environment.

"Race prejudice is an artificial product of the mind, induced by various influences.

"In the highest and lowest spheres of thought and activity, all races are alike.

"Every human being, no matter what his color, race, faith, or class, has a right to earn the respect of his neighbor and his community, by virtue of what he himself is.

"The brotherhood of man will become an established fact as soon as each man determines to live like a brother in his relation to his fellows.

"Back of the prejudice against all races, is this fact: they are monopolizing certain departments of labor and trades, and in nearly every activity they are beginning to be felt in competition. The Swede is regarded as treacherous by the man whose place he has taken in the machine shops East and West; the Slovak and Pole are called dirty and unreliable by the miners whom they have supplanted in Pennsylvania, and the Jew is accused of trickery by the American who has a clothing store on the next corner."

Dr. Steiner's message to the Congress was the reflection of his own life told in such realistic manner that his listeners were carried with him during every moment of his address. Many of his quotations are woven into the above sketch but it will be of value and interest to insert other of his statements at this point.

Of the kind and character of the newcomers, he said:

"The people of the steerage are, in a large measure, primitive, uncultured, untutored people; with all their virtues and vices in the making. They are the best material with which to build a nation materially; they are good stock to be used in replenishing physical depletion; and capable of taking on the highest intellectual and spiritual culture. They are a serious problem in every respect; whether you shut the gates today or tomorrow, those that are here are an equally serious problem.

"The stock as a whole is physically sound; it is crude, common peasant stock, not the dregs of society, but its basis. Its blood is not blue, but it is red, wholesomely red, which is more to the purpose. Blue blood we also receive; thin, worn-out blood; bought at a high price for the daughters of some of our multi-millionaires; but no one can claim that either they or we have been specially blessed by it.

"The immigrant of today, be he Slav, Italian or Jew, comes to this country with no culture, it is true, but with a virgin mind in which it may be made to grow. Now always with a keen mind, but with a surplus of muscle, which he is ready to exchange at the mouth of the pit or by the furnace's hot blast, for a higher wage than he could earn in the miry fields of his native village;—but it is by no means settled, who gets the best of the bargain.

"If there are shreds of good in me, it is because, by the grace of God (using that old phrase, without cant) I have always met good people among the different races with whom my lot has been cast. I do not recall a single man, who has retarded any progress towards the good that I cared to make. Within me are all possibilities of good and evil, and everything that lies between; yet these same tendencies I have found in other men of other races. Never all the good nor all the evil in any one man or any one race."

In discussing the reason for the immigrants coming to America, he said:

"If you were to ask me what is the motive of the new immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, my answer would not be, materialistic. The economic motive is not the strongest one. It is the love of American ideals for the most part that bring them to this country."

In regard to the assimilation of this new class of arrivals, Dr. Steiner said:

"The miracle of assimilation wrought upon the older type of immigration, gives to many of us, at least the hope, that the Slavs, Jews, Italians, Hungarians and Greeks, will blend into our life as easily as did the Germans, the Scandinavians and the Irish.

"The new immigrant or the New American, as I call him, is, however in many respects more of an alien than that older class which was related to the native stock by race, speech, or religious ties.

"Whether we shall enrich this New American by our own ideals, whether we shall implant in him the broad culture of our own spiritual and intellectual heritage, is a real problem whose solving may puzzle even future generations.

"I do not believe that any of the people who come to us, speaking of races and nationalities as a whole, are degenerates, or so hardened that they are not capable of assimilation and transformation."

He further said concerning our problem in this regard.

"The question which the American faces is not whether the foreigner can be assimilated, but who will do the assimilating. Not even the question whether the foreigner is the inferior need concern us.

"The more humanely the immigrant is treated, the better citizen he is likely to become.

"The immigrant responds to American ideals as soon as he understands them. The only menace to Anglo-Saxon superiority is danger of the national fibre being softened by luxury. So long as you despise the useless man and the more useless woman who are not industrious or productive, so long will you have nothing to fear.

"In the Mayflower there was no first cabin; it was all steerage. If you Americans are not softened by a Pullman car existence, and still have a self-renewing faith that is up to the minute, you have nothing to fear racially.

"Whether you want to or not the weal or woe of the world rests with you. Have travelled much but have never found an American town that is going to be Europeanized; Europe is going to be Americanized. It may be dangerous and it may be the salvation of Europe. America has been the political salvation of Europe. Shall we not say that America shall become the social salvation of the world also."

Concerning the contribution these newcomers make to our national life two quotations follow:

"One thing the journey in the first cabin has done for me; it has made me grateful for my journeys in the steerage; grateful that I could stand among those tangling threads out of which our national life is being woven, and see the woof and the warp, and know that the woof is good. I am conscious of the fact that it will take strong sound warp to hold it together, to fill out our pattern and complete our plan.

"Here are we, living at a time in which the greatest phenomenon of history is taking place. Future generations will wonder at the process and will say: 'A new gigantic race was being born between the Atlantic and the Pacific; a race born to build or to destroy, to cry to the world, 'Ground Arms,' or cast it into the hell of war; a race in which are welded all kindreds of the people of the earth, or a race which will destroy itself by mutual hate.'"

The climactic note of Dr. Steiner's purpose in life was reached when he said:

"My one desire is that I may have grace given me to be a man to the end, and to the end love my brother man with all the passion of my soul."

Surely the coming of this man with a message such as this was sufficient in itself to justify the existence of such a Congress. We are better Americans and more in sympathy with human kind for having heard his stirring message.

MORNING SESSION

APRIL 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

"Location and Distribution of the Immigrant.

MR. SAMUEL COLLYER, of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce and who has made considerable study on the matter of placing the Immigrant on the soil, fittingly was Chairman of the session.

In his foreword, Mr. Collyer said:

"The combined population of the States of California, Oregon, Washington and the territory of Alaska, according to the census of 1910, was 4,256,660.

"The combined area of the three states and one territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean is 910,686 square miles.

"The population of New York City alone in 1910 was 4,766,883, being over half a million greater than the combined population of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

"It would appear then that the answer to the question, 'Have we room for the newcomer?' must be in the affirmative, and yet within the past few weeks, during the time when the legislature of the State of Washington was in session, a recognized leader in the legislature whom I was urging to vote for a state appropriation in aid of an effort to give wider publicity to the advantages offered by the State of Washington to the

newcomer, asked me what we were going to do with him when we got him.

"And I found upon inquiry that he was not alone in his doubt of our ability to properly absorb the expected horde of immigrants that will seek these shores upon the completion of the Panama Canal.

"But when we combine ourselves into a congress like this for the consideration of a difficult problem, we bring into the equation a much larger area than is covered by one commonwealth, with all of its variations of climate and adaptability.

"We have noted the enormous area compared to population that exists on this coast and can hardly realize that more people are living in a single city in the United States, than live on the entire Pacific Coast from San Diego to Nome.

"Having no race prejudice and being the son of one who emigrated to America in the 50's, penniless and without friends, and who has left behind him within the past few months a record unsurpassed among those who have sought to better their condition in this free land, I am optimistic as to the opportunities waiting for new blood in this great Pacific Empire.

"Washington, the state of my adoption, and within whose borders it has been my pleasure to live for a quarter of a century, is preparing to welcome with open arms those citizens of the older countries who come to honestly till her soil, to engage in skilled workmanship and to become royal and energetic citizens of the republic. Our country, since 1883, has assimilated so much of southern Europe citizenship improperly located, that our endeavor must be to bring again to us when the canal opens that hardy, hardworking industrious stock of northern Europe that has helped to create within a century one of the greatest and richest nations on the face of the globe, and we on this coast must do our part to see that the newcomer, whoever he is, who comes with an honest heart and ambition to better his condition and that of his family, shall receive a welcome befitting the great generous hand clasp that has been extended in the past to the oppressed of all nations."

MR. WALTER MACARTHUR, editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal and representing the San Francisco Labor Council, was the next to address the Congress. Mr. Macarthur is a recognized authority on immigration as it relates to the labor situation and his views so sanely and fairly expressed struck another needed note in the many angled and comprehensive program.

His address for the most part as he delivered it follows:

"When the San Francisco Labor Council received the invitation from the Executive body of this Congress, some discussion arose as to the propriety of accepting that invitation. There seemed to be some question in the minds of the men and women of the Council as to whether they had any proper place in a gathering of this kind. It was said, for instance, that of the men and women likely to be represented, the majority would be disposed to take somewhat of a general and abstract view of the question of immigration.

"Speaking for myself on the floor of the Labor Council, I said, as I have always said, that no gathering of citizens assembled to discuss any public question can be considered complete unless Organized Labor is recognized in it. I said,

further, that Organized Labor had nothing to fear from a conference of this kind. I said I was not afraid to meet with any body of men and women to discuss any public question. I felt then, and I feel now, like the little boy whose parents were going to take him on a sea-voyage for the first time in his life. One of his friends said to him, 'Johnny, are you not afraid to go out on the ocean? Are you not afraid you will be seasick?' And little Johnny, without hesitating a moment, said: 'No, I'se not afraid of nothing; I'se been vaccinated.' I am not afraid. In other words, I've been vaccinated. I have been before gatherings of this kind and I feel perfectly at home with them. As long as a man purports himself as a man; as long as he shows some little familiarity of his subject, he will be received as a man and properly respected.

"We labor people, members of Organized Labor, have no quarrel with anybody who wishes to take the immigrant by the hand and make him feel at home in the United States. We are in entire accord with all that may properly be done in that direction. We would like if we could to feel ourselves that every man or woman who comes from any port of the world to these shores shall be received in fitting manner and given every possible assistance to make the best of his or her opportunities and to make the best of American citizens. In other words we wish to co-operate with you to the end that every man or woman who lands on these shores from the old world shall be given an opportunity to make a good livelihood.

"I have said that as workmen and women, our point of view differs from that of the average men and women who attend gatherings of this kind. The immigration problem is a humane problem you say, and that is probably correct. This problem of immigration is a bread and butter problem. It is a problem of two men looking for one job. It is a problem of two or three men looking for the job that does not exist at all. So you will understand that in discussing this question I am bound as a representative of labor to take a somewhat different view from the average man or woman here, and deal with it as it affects the chances of employment of the men and women of California, Nevada and Washington."

At this point Mr. Macarthur read some interesting statistics which speak for themselves.

"The population of California at the time of the last census (1910) was 2,377,549, or about 15 per cent per square mile. Of this number the rural population (that is, those living in places of less than 2500) was 907,810. California is specially an agricultural state. Thus figures show that the entire rural population of the State of California is almost equaled by that of the three largest cities in the state—San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland.

LANDS AND FARMS.

"The total land area of the state is 99,898,880 acres. Of this approximately one-half is under Federal control. The arable area constitutes one-fifth of the total, or about 20,000,000 acres. The number of farms in California in 1910 was 88,197, with an average acreage of 316.7. The total acreage of farms was 27,931,444. Less than 41 per cent of the land occupied as farms was improved."

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS.

"The vacant public land, unappropriated and unreserved, is 23,362,964 acres. The price of this land is \$2.50 per acre. Vacant public land in other states is as follows: Nevada, 54,-983,148; Oregon, 17,253,175; Washington, 1,977,791."

IMMIGRATION.

"The total alien immigration to the United States in 1912 was 838,172. That was a small figure. During the last few years it has averaged over 1,000,000. The total alien emigration in 1912 was 333,266. The net increase of national immigration is 504,910. Of these, 21,327 were booked for California; 778 for Nevada; 2,265 for Oregon, and 8,302 for Washington. These were the numbers booked for these respective states and are exclusive, of course, of much larger numbers coming from other states of the Nation. The total net immigration during 1911 to these states was 17,672. Of the total immigration 161,290 (19 per cent) came from Northern and Western Europe; 570,130 (65 per cent) from Eastern and Southern Europe and Western Asia, and 8,661 (1 per cent) from China, Japan and India. The largest number coming to California came from Northern Italy, 5,836; Southern Italy, 2,857; and from Japan 2,004. The English immigration totaled 3,191."

PRINCIPAL TRADES REPRESENTED.

"Among the immigrants there are 3,462 farmers; 5,776 general laborers; 2,601 domestic servants. More than 50 per cent of all immigration to California is composed of the so-called professional classes and skilled labor. Generally speaking, immigration is divided as follows: professional, 660; skilled, 3,614; miscellaneous (including many trades), 14,726; no occupation, 9,905. These figures throw no new light on the subject. They merely conform with those commonly understood to be facts concerning the situation. They are merely as a record so that when the proceedings of this conference are compiled some true figures will be available."

STATISTICAL ARGUMENT.

"The number of immigrants entering Canada increased from 350,374 in 1911 to 395,804 in 1912. Of the latter 145,-859 were of British origin and 140,143 were Americans. Equally as many Americans emigrated from the United States to Canada as Britishers from Great Britain to Canada. Thirty-four per cent of the American settlers were of the farming class. The actual wealth brought into Canada by American emigrants exceeds \$23,360,000.00. That throws a somewhat striking light upon this entire immigration problem. It shows that one of the most important features of this problem is to keep the American farmer in the United States and not have him go to Canada. Give that feature some consideration while you are deciding what you are going to do to welcome the men and women from other parts of the world. Do what you can to hold the American farmer; make it worth his while to stay here so that he won't have to go to Canada or anywhere else to realize the conception that he has learned in school and at his mother's knee; the conception of manhood and womanhood. This problem, as we labor people see it, is a bread and butter

problem. How to make one job go around between two or three is the problem. Some say there is no such problem as the bread and butter problem; immigration does not affect workmen and women in securing employment. The volume of immigration constitutes a very important factor in the part of employment.

"Until we have so arranged matters that all of the men shall be able to secure employment upon the American standards, we are to be very careful in inviting the world to California in 1915 or any other time. Immigration properly considered consists of two general considerations. The first consideration due to the immigrant; the second consideration due to the country itself. It is our duty to welcome the immigrant and make him a good citizen. How are you going to do it? It is well enough to take him by the hand; to talk nicely to him; teach him to salute the flag and sing patriotic songs. But when you have done that, there is one thing to do; you have to give him an opportunity to make a decent living—a better living than the one he made in the country he came from. Unless you do that you can never hope to make the immigrant a good citizen.

"It has been said by some that you can't expect a man to fight for a boarding house. It is true that you can't expect him to fight for a box-car, and too many have been living in box-cars. The State of California is in a primitive condition as far as the land is concerned. Immigrants who come here are not adapted to work on land. What this conference ought to do is to look to the land; to do whatever can be done to free the land and open it up to every immigrant. Why do so many Americans go to Canada? The land laws of Canada are better than those of the United States. There he has a better chance of reaping the profits of his own toil. The land in this State was in Spanish grants. Six hundred of these Spanish grants are still valid. One owner boasts that his men can go from Mexico to the British border and not be off his own land at any time. The people should give the immigrant an opportunity to make a better and freer living and he will attend to the hand giving; he will attend to singing patriotic songs and saluting the flag and give us some points on this subject.

"We have been told that the volume of immigration does not affect the opportunity of the American to secure employment; it is a better opportunity for skilled trade. I take issue with that statement. Nothing is more foolish; nothing more disastrous than to invite immigration upon the understanding that those who come here will have to do the menial work and let us do the easy work.

"We have no immunity from the laws of nature. We are just as subject to them; and have less power to maintain ourselves than other nations. No work is too mean for the American to do. We ought to realize all forms of labor are equally as dignified. The job dignifies the man rather than the man the job. We can dig our ditches; bore our tunnels and clean our sewers. Do it ourselves rather than by inviting unskilled labor from other countries who have nothing of the American interests. We do not want servile labor here. Servile labor has nothing in common with American people.

"We are willing and anxious that everything possible be done to make these men and women who come from the old world to these shores a good thing for the country at large. Until the natural resources of the State are thrown open to the

people we should take a position of restricting immigration.

"We would like to see something done whereby care and discrimination is taken that people who come here are best fitted for work on land, rather than settling in the cities. The most important thing to be done is to free the land. How we shall do it I am not prepared to say. Some legislative measure should be passed to force people who hold on to that land to free it so that it could be made available for the people of this State. This would be well worth the time of this conference."

Before closing Mr. Macarthur briefly stated, without entering into any controversial spirit, the well know attitude of labor regarding exclusion.

DR. MARTIN A. MEYER, Rabbi of the Temple Emanuel of San Francisco, a recognized authority on immigration as it relates to the problem of location and distribution was the next speaker. His contribution is outlined in the following quotations from his address:

"In the question of education, distribution and location of the immigrant I understand that I am to speak of the Jewish immigrant."

"We believe that America is to be a federation of races; no matter where we come from, whether we are Jewish, Protestant or Catholic. The immigrant has a place by reason of what he has to give to America. This immigration discussion is carried on by sons of immigrants. Their fathers got in by the skin of their teeth; and now we are asking that the people be kept out."

"I believe from a careful investigation of figures that a great deal of hysterical discussion of the immigration question is going to make us the laughing stock of the people. I believe we are going to be greatly disappointed in the numbers of immigrants who come to the Coast after the first six months. The immigrant will soon realize that there is no place for him here."

"The East is able to absorb and assimilate the immigrants because it has passed out of its agricultural element. Industrial development of the East has been made possible largely by reason of the immigrant that has come there and has done that work."

"The immigrant may develop the industrial life of the Pacific Coast and California. He may help us develop our industries. We are looking to raw labor to manufacture these things."

"It is not because America is not progressing but because other nations are waking up. America, until recently stood, alone in the labor market asking for labor. Forty years ago Germany sent over a large number of men, but now she is asking for immigrants and discourages emigration. One man said to me: 'Look with suspicion on any German who comes to America today.' Germany is developing and competing with the best nations of the world. England has taken second place. Capable young Germans are not going to come to America. Young Scandinavian men are staying at home."

Italy will discourage emigration. Italians are going to Alaska. The Balkans have called their young men home. These people do know something of what is going on in America. They go only where economic laws say they shall go.

"I have no fear of the large number who will come to us at the opening of the Canal but fear that too few will come to us. The immigrant will distribute himself either to Canada, South America or Alaska who are bidders for immigration and are offering rewards to the immigrant.

You cannot place them on the farms if they do not want to go. They will take our advice and listen to it and then do just as they please. You can't force them on the farms and you can't make them go anywhere they don't want to go. Immigration regulates itself. Tremendous universal forces are at work diverting him from those places where there is no place for him.

The immigration problem grew out of the unlikeness of the immigrant. We are told that the Germans could not assimilate; that they were dirty; now we say that they are the best that come to America.

"The problem of immigration is an economic question and based on economic mal-adjustment. The difficulty is not because they are strangers but because we have not been able to shift them as we need them. Lumber camps need them in winter. Kansas needs laborers in summer. Immigrants go around contending with other men for the job. The immigrants of fifty years ago are now turning their face against these men who are seeking the self same opportunities that they did fifty or sixty years ago.

"I believe in the leveling up process. I have seen men who come here with family and take hold of things, save; and you criticise him for working hard. I have seen them stand on the street corner and sell shoe strings; then they move into a small store and finally keep moving until they are prosperous men and their family rises with them and enjoys the luxuries of life. The leveling up process is the thing.

It is a humane problem. If we have pessimistic faith, then shut our doors. But if we have faith in human nature then we should welcome these people and they will come up to our standards.

"Our motto should be to conserve rather than convert. When we assimilate them we should be sure that it be right-handed assimilation and not left-handed assimilation. Jane Addams encourages these people to be loyal to their traditions and customs in Hull House. She conserves him and does not convert him. I believe that it is unbearable to take a stick in hand and try to unsettle these people as to their ideas, customs and religious beliefs. Encourage them to go to their own church. Look out for left-handed assimilation. Let us realize what these people have to bring and conserve their ideals.

"They have not had the chance in their European home. Let us see to it that they have the chance of education in America. Then we shall see how they rise to the opportunities that are offered to them."

GOVERNOR ODDIE SENDS GREETINGS.

Message was read by the Chairman from Hon. Tasker L. Oddie, Governor of Nevada, in which he sent greetings and assurances to the Congress of his interest and sympathy with the plans and purposes of the gathering. He regretted his inability to be present on account of an unexpected called meeting of the State Board of Pardons.

AUXILIARY LUNCHEON IN OAKLAND.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15TH AT 12 O'CLOCK.

An auxiliary Luncheon was held at Capwell's Roof Garden in Oakland at noon by the Social Workers' Club of Alameda County. Mrs. L. P. Crane made arrangements for the luncheon.

Dr. Dana W. Bartlett, of Los Angeles, and Prof. J. K. Hart of Seattle—prominent speakers of the Congress—gave the addresses of the hour. One hundred and twenty-five of Alameda County's best Social Workers were present.

AFTERNOON SESSION:

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

JUDGE FRANK J. MURASKY, of the Superior Court of San Francisco and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congress presided.

RIGHT REVEREND EDWARD J. HANNA, auxiliary Bishop of San Francisco was the chief speaker of the session. The subject: "The Pacific Coast Immigration Problem in the Light of the Atlantic Coast Experience," was one which Bishop Hanna was particularly fitted to discuss, for he has only recently left New York to take up his responsible work among us. He was also a resident of Italy for many years and has thus known the immigrant at home and in the East where the problem came upon the large centers, as it were, over night. He was therefore, able to help guide us in avoiding the mistakes of the East and in profiting by their successes.

Representing the Great Catholic Church with which body so many of the new arrivals are affiliated, he was able to contribute much to the completeness of the discussion. His address, in part, follows:

"I should indeed be ungracious and ungrateful did I not appreciate the honor accorded to me this afternoon in being invited to address this very distinguished assemblage. Being an entire stranger I have no knowledge of the problems that confront you on the Pacific Coast.

"Representing an organized body in San Francisco, I come here not only to show that we are interested in the problem of the question of immigration, but to promise you all the efforts that we have in our organized body to assist in making the immigrant what he ought to be in this great state.

"The first question is whether or not on the Pacific Coast you have an immigration problem. To the port of San Francisco, there comes only a few immigrants a year, possibly three or four thousand; 90 per cent going to friends the next day; others are employed and they make no problem from the Coast point of view.

"The second question comes: Shall we have an immigration problem on the Pacific Coast? One does not like to make a very categorical answer. Surely when the Atlantic is joined to the Pacific through the Canal and it is possible for men of southern Europe to come direct to San Francisco, we shall have more immigrants coming to us than we have at present. How many and how great will be the number and how soon, no one is able to tell. Prophets have painted great pictures of the millions that are coming here making San Francisco another New York City. I doubt very much that we will have the problem that we must confront at the port of New York. If immigration is going to come to California in great numbers, it is time for us to prepare to meet the immigrant and treat him as he ought to be treated.

"What are the problems you must face in the light of our experience in the East. You know, of course, that in numbers we have had a gigantic problem; almost a million immigrants having arrived year after year at the port of New York. We have had times at Ellis Island where 10,000 immigrants have come in one day. You have had 4,000 in one year."

In speaking of the problem in New York City he said:

"We were naturally unprepared for treating the immigrant as he ought to have been treated. One can feel to the depths of his heart, if one has a heart, that the man who has come to us has not been treated as he should be.

"These poor men are robbed of their savings and the poor women are taken to places where no women should go. The men are sent to railroad camps, and the conditions that meet the eyes of a man who goes about these camps are terrible."

Bishop Hanna spoke at length on the work of the North American Civic League. In telling of what was done he said:

"First of all we came face to face with a serious problem. We received very little help from the police who were hand in glove with those who were robbing those coming to our shores or they did not care or take any interest. Now when they come they find men who will see to it that they arrive at their destinations or are directed. It is necessary to have organized effort so that those that land can go to their destinations without loss of their money.

"The tenement problem is a most difficult one. We succeeded in getting better tenement laws; and in having laws carried out in better fashion. We have gone into Italian tene-

ments and have found 7 to 10 lodged in one room without a window. There is no charter that allows these things and yet they are happening always. I wonder if you know how the immigrants live in your great city? How they are housed? I think if you will look around you will see that with all of the Pacific Coast, you have not treated the immigrant as you should have treated him.

"You cannot have the camps that we have in the East where thousands upon thousands of men are employed. Conditions exist in them that no man can describe and you can not find the ones on whom to place the blame. We find the problem of the children growing up without instruction of any kind. The farmers in the rural districts said they would not educate these children. We went then to the State authorities and they compelled them to take care of these people or they would not give them any money. Not only were the housing and educational conditions of the camps bad but these men often soothed themselves to sleep with liquor.

"It is impossible to locate thousands of men who speak not our language unless you have some sort of go between and I am not here to proclaim against our so-called padrone system. If you have faced the problem you will find that the fault is not in the system but in the padrone himself. Conditions in the East became worse and worse after the men escaped all these troubles. They saved their few pennies and put their poor savings in the provided banks and we had very few of these banks that did not fail and the poor men lost their money. We had the banks put under public inspection. This was brought, as you know, to the Supreme Court of the United States and it decided that the law was sustained and that we could enforce it. If I know a little about this banking problem in the East, I know nothing about it in the West. But if you have immigrants in any great numbers this is one of the great problems that will confront you. You must provide some means by which he can save his money. The immigrant must be secured. Of all the problems that have ever faced men, that one is the worst.

"Nobody can deny that it would be desirable to put these people where they would be seemingly the best off; to put them out on the land where they have fresh air and sunshine. But most people in this world don't think the same way on this subject. Men interested in cheap labor have tried to accept the poor immigrant for their own ends. The State has tried to direct them where the State seems to need them most. It is a law of nature that men generally go to their own. No State or organization can make a man go where he does not want to go nor make him stay after he has been put there. I do not know whether any philanthropic bodies have had any success, but the State has had little. When you put a man in a place you can not be sure he will stay there. We have this problem and we have not been able to solve it.

"I think if we had just a little more of that good old virtue of humility, our problems would be much easier of solution. This is strictly a humane problem. The question can only be solved by the good feelings of high minded men. It can never be solved unless we realize our responsibility more when we allow these men to come to our ports.

"May I say that while I know nothing of the problem

that concerns you here, I will trust that if in times to come you will have some of the problems that we had you will not solve them as poorly as we did in the beginning. See that they are properly housed in the city and camps; that you follow up their interests both in school and State; see that they are prepared for citizenship. Try to see that these men might have power to vote in five years. Try to introduce into the night schools some sort of instruction in civics."

Press of Public Business keeps Governor Johnson from attendance at Congress.

A Telegram from Governor Hiram Johnson was read in which he expressed his inability to be present and address the Congress as he had planned on account of the press of Legislative business.

Adoption of Reports of Committees.

As provided on the program the remainder of this session was given over to the reading of the reports from the three committees appointed at the first session of the Congress.

The committee on Reception-Protection of the Immigrant reported first through its chairman Mr. Simon J. Lubin and after discussion was adopted without dissenting voice. The report as adopted is as follows:

Whereas, the existence in our midst of large numbers of foreign born tends to intensify every one of our social problems; and

Whereas, it is desirable to anticipate as far as possible the unfortunate conditions prevailing in many of the Eastern commercial and industrial centers, both as a matter of fairness to the immigrant and as a matter of protection to ourselves; and

Whereas, there are in existence many activities, state, municipal, public and private, philanthropic and religious, ready to lend a hand, but lacking a central directing organization; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Congress heartily endorse Assembly Bill 98, now before the California Legislature which provides for the creation of a permanent State Commission of Immigration that shall act as a co-ordinating and co-operating agency, a clearing house for all activities pertaining to the stranger within the State; and be it further

Resolved, that this Congress urge upon other Coast States the wisdom of enacting similar legislation; or in the absence of legislative session, the wisdom of forming voluntary State Immigration Commissions until such time as the legislature can act.

Whereas, the immigrant coming into our midst largely reflects the attitude of mind that greets him; and

Whereas, in consequence, it is advisable to stimulate public sentiment to the end that the immigrant may be given a fair chance and may be received with warm hearts and helpful hands; therefore be it

Resolved, that we urge upon the public press and upon every other agency and activity that has it within its power to mold and stimulate public sentiment, the wisdom of emphasizing these truths upon every occasion and in every way possible.

The Committee on "Location and Distribution of the Immigrant" next reported through Mr. R. E. Queen, a prominent San Francisco Capitalist and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

MAYOR J. STITT WILSON, of Berkeley, the well-known Socialist leader who was a member of this Committee on "Location and Distribution of the Immigrant" was one of the leaders in the discussion following the reading of the report. He was called to the platform.

Mr. Wilson in his short remarks brought a timely note to the Congress. In the main, his words follow:

"We make a great mistake if we fail to face the question of the immigrant who is here and who will come. There has been enough sentiment in this Congress to float a war-ship; the deepest kind of sentiment. It began with the opening words and is maintained to the last. The purposes have been entirely and thoroughly humane and that is well.

"We are confronted now in every city of the Coast with the problem of the immigrant and it will only be intensified by his influx. I do not think that I would be true to those people if I did not bear witness in this Congress of the humane interest. But we cannot meet them with Bibles and copies of the Constitution alone. We must meet them with more just administration of the bounties of the West. There is an Empire from the Rocky Mountains to the Sea. The State of California is alone such an Empire. Single valleys in the State are such an Empire.

"The immigration problem would practically be solved when land speculation, at the expense of the land producer and his fellow workers in the city is stopped. There can be no solution of the problem of distribution as long as lands be idle and are controlled by monopolistic and speculative tendencies.

"I wish to modestly plead today that this Congress recommend the necessity of a more just administration of the land for the use of the people. I urge upon this Congress that all humane men and women and all those interested in the humane aspects have the situation brought to their minds."

Among others who took prominent part in the discussion on the floor were Colonel John P. Irish of Oakland; Walter Macarthur of San Francisco; Rev. Herbert B. Johnson of Berkeley; P. J. Healy and Kiyo Sue Inui of San Francisco.

The report as finally adopted is as follows:

Your Committee for the Distribution and Location of the Immigrant have been assigned the most difficult task before the Congress.

It seems the consensus of opinion that the crux of the immigration problem is to distribute the immigrant to his point of greatest advantage and adaptability. It is assumed that if it is possible to get the immigrant directly on the land, all the other problems will be eliminated.

This Committee has no data which illustrates a successful attempt which has ever been made to distribute the immigrant. It is true that individual colonization agencies have located specially induced bodies of people to colonize at certain points, but no successful method has been devised to meet the individual immigrant and get him to a desired destination. Over 90 per cent of the immigrants make up their minds as to their destination before they leave their native land, and until they have investigated and tried out the advantages of their original destination, it is practically impossible to induce them to change.

One of the great difficulties in distributing an immigrant is the lack of definite, accurate and scientific information as to points where he should be placed even were a definite discovery made of a method to ideally distribute him.

This committee begs leave to submit the following suggestions:

1. That this Congress strongly recommends the establishment of official commissions of immigration in the various states on the Pacific Coast, and that such commissions be equipped to give official information for the purpose of distribution of the immigrant.

2. That such commissions undertake to collect scientific and accurate data as to the resources of the Pacific Coast, including agricultural, soil and other surveys and industrial opportunities, and that such information be made available to the immigrant at the earliest point of contact.

3. That such commissions investigate the advisability of landing immigrants in rural environment instead of in the cities. Also investigate the possibility of utilizing state experimental farms as a receiving and distributing station for immigrants destined for western states.

4. That such commissions undertake to co-operate the various industrial, agricultural, commercial and philanthropic associations and all other forces interested in the distribution of the immigrant; and utilize these forces to the greatest possible extent and to the end that the immigrant may ultimately arrive at his point of greatest advantage.

5. That we recommend investigation into collective credit systems as applied to rural conditions.

6. That we recognize the potential possibility of the various national organizations as factors in distribution, and advise investigation into these agencies and recognition and co-operation of same under state commissions. That individuals of various nationalities living on the Pacific Coast should be equipped with the necessary information as to resources, possibilities and opportunities on the Coast for the benefit of their incoming relatives and friends.

Dr. Dana W. Bartlett, reported for the Committee on Education of the Immigrant. The report met with general approval and was adopted after short discussion. As adopted it is as follows:

Whereas: We already have many thousands of immigrants on the Pacific Coast and may reasonably expect that still larger numbers will come upon the opening of the Panama Canal, and,

Whereas, The adult immigrants find themselves rendered, through their unfamiliarity with our language, conditions of life and our civic responsibilities, as helpless as the children of our own land for whom we have provided an elaborate system of compulsory education in our public schools, and,

Whereas, The assimilation of these alien people is of vital importance to the preservation of our best standards and institutions as is the education of our own children, and,

Whereas, At the present time the opportunities offered by our public school system are inadequate to their general education and the peculiar training needed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body do express itself as being in favor of the inclusion of such training and education under our common school system as will prepare the immigrant for an intelligent participation in the affairs of the country of his adoption, or in case of his return to his native land make him an increased asset to the cause of world advancement. Looking to this end we believe the following to be a summary of the necessary work in the Pacific Coast States:

(a) The securing from the Federal Government and distributing of the names of alien children entering the states.

(b) A systematic method of bringing to the attention of adult newcomers the privileges of the night school and the advantages of citizenship.

(c) The establishment of a training pre-requisite to citizenship and citizenship schools to prepare the immigrant for its requirements.

(d) Public Recognition Services, establishing a formal introduction of new citizens into the duties of citizenship.

(e) The establishment of Social Centers in school houses where recreation and education may be afforded the immigrant and native born together.

(f) The establishment of camp schools by the State Board of Education in locations where temporary camps cannot be given proper educational facilities through the local schools.

(g) The publication under the State seal, circulation of a Pacific Coast book of information for immigrants similar to John Foster Carr's "Little Green Book."

(h) The emphasizing of the subject of citizenship education on all programs of teachers' institutes and educational meetings; and the inclusion in the curricula of the Normal Schools of a teachers' special training course in instruction of immigrants, both child and adult.

(i) A renewed emphasis upon work as an important constituent in the ideal of education in all our public schools.

Resolved, also, that the Public Libraries, especially the County Libraries of California, be urged to stimulate the general interest in and increase the intelligence of American people upon questions relating to immigration by bringing to their attention the proper books, and that they supplement the work of the public schools and private organizations working among immigrants by carrying books suited to the needs of the immigrants, and foreign language publications when possible.

Resolved, that we call upon all religious organizations to undertake comprehensive plan for the moral education of immigrants, and especially that they inspire their members to earnest volunteer service in the classes and social activities organized by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Settlements, the Charities, the Missions, and other social agencies already at work among immigrants.

The following resolution was read by Mr. Simon J. Lubin and unanimously adopted by the Congress at this time.

Resolved, that the appreciation of this Congress be expressed to the SAN FRANCISCO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION for the admirable manner in which it has acted as host; to the PRESS for the kindness it has shown in giving a wide publicity to these proceedings; to the SPEAKERS who have so clearly and forcibly laid before us the various aspects of our problem; and to MR. C. W. BLANPIED, from whose mind has come the inspiration for this Congress.

At 4:30 P. M. Judge Murasky, as Chairman declared the Congress adjourned, *sine die*.

CLOSING BANQUET.

TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

At 6 o'clock, the Congress banqueted at the St. Francis Hotel as Guests of the Commonwealth Club of California. Four hundred members of the Club, together with delegates and guests of the Congress, were in attendance and the affair was climactical both in spirit of good fellowship and in the program given.

Mr. Beverly Hodgehead, President of the Commonwealth Club acted as toastmaster of the occasion.

The following speakers addressed the gathering:

Prof. J. K. Hart on "The Immigrant in the Pacific Northwest Country."

Simon J. Lubin, on "The Co-ordination of Forces in a Solution of the Immigration Problem."

Chas. R. Towson on "The Immigrant in Industry."

Dr. Edward A. Steiner on "The Immigrant in America."

All of the above addresses will be printed in the report of the Commonwealth Club and therefore, need no treatment here.

AFTERMATH MEETINGS.

On Wednesday, April 16th, several aftermath Immigration meetings were held on both sides of San Francisco Bay, various organizations taking advantage of the willingness of some of the prominent Congress speakers to remain over and address their gatherings.

JAPANESE GIVE DINNER.

At noon the Japanese Association of America, under the leadership of its Secretary, Mr. Kiyo Sue Inui, held a Japanese Dinner in their Club on California Street. Dr. Edward A. Steiner and Dr. Dana W. Bartlett were the prominent Guests and speakers of the occasion. Mr. Y. Numano, the Consulate General of Japan, and Yamato Ichihashi, formerly a special Agent of the United States Immigration Commission, were among the distinguished Japanese who made addresses.

DOWN TOWN ASSOCIATION.

At noon also The Down Town Association of San Francisco held an Immigration Dinner at the Palace Hotel. Mr. Chas. R. Towson gave the address of the hour.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

At 4 P. M. three hundred students of the University of California met at Stiles Hall at the invitation of Secretary B. M. Cherrington of the University Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Chas. R. Towson and Dr. Edward A. Steiner gave addresses on Immigration.

BANQUET IN BERKELEY.

At 6 P. M. one hundred members of the City Club of Berkeley sat down to a Banquet in the Shattuck Hotel. Here also three prominent speakers fresh from the Congress gave addresses. Dr. Dana W. Bartlett, Walter Macarthur and Chas. R. Towson.

CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOLDS RECEPTION.

At 8 P. M. three hundred Chinese from the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association met at the Chinese Presbyterian Church at a reception to Dr. and Mrs. Steiner. Rev. Chan Lok Chang, President of the Association Board of Directors, presided at the occasion.

The Chinese Consulate General, Mr. Li Yung Yew, gave the address of welcome and Dr. Steiner made appropriate response.

CHINESE FEAST.

After the reception about fifty of the leading Chinese business and professional men gathered for a Chinese Feast. Here again Dr. and Mrs. Steiner were honored guests as was also Mr. Chas. R. Towson who had hurried across the Bay to participate in this final and unique affair.

Thus the main arteries from the heart of the Congress touched many groups unable to attend the regular session of the same. In

all seventeen hundred and fifty persons attended these Auxiliary and Aftermath meetings. When we add eighteen hundred, the attendance at the regular sessions of the Congress in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, to this and find that it totals above thirty-five hundred; one can begin to realize how wide and far-reaching a hearing the humanitarian message of the Pacific Coast Immigration Congress had. Only time can measure the ultimate effect of the impetus received during these days of conference and study by visitors, delegates, committeemen and speakers from not only the Pacific Coast States but from all sections of the Country. Content we are to have these men and women from varied organizations carry back to their own special interests the humane keynote of the Congress, for we have faith in the belief that this note thus expressed will act as the leaven toward a better spirit of approach to the Immigration Question in every walk of life.



AN APPRECIATION

We wish to express our deep appreciation to the members of the Executive Committee of this Congress, without whose counsel and assistance, the gathering could not have been successful; to the local speakers who so sanely and ably represented their interests to the Congress; to the men from the Pacific Northwest for sharing with us the plans and hopes of their Great Country; and to Mr. Chas. R. Towson, who came from New York City to link up his vision with ours.

Our special appreciation goes out to Dr. Edward A. Steiner who in his own life and message typifies more than anyone else the spirit of the movement as set forth in this booklet. The Pacific Coast has been made vastly richer in its expression of the humane by his sojourn among us. Mrs. Steiner too, who silently touched many of our hearts and lives, will never be forgotten.



APPENDIX

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE TACOMA IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Suggesting Ways and Means of Education of the Immigrant:

Resolved: 1. That use be made of public and private schools in educating the immigrant in the English language and the principles of government.

2. That commercial bodies co-operate with boards of education and directors of public and private schools to provide adequate educational facilities for the non-English speaking immigrant.

3. That the use of public schools, libraries and other public buildings for social as well as educational purposes be encouraged and that public property be adapted to the use of the immigrant at stated times and seasons.

4. That the management of the agricultural and industrial schools be asked to prepare courses of study and lectures especially adapted for immigrants, that they may become acquainted with our soil, climate and economic conditions.

5. That emphasis be laid on education in citizenship of all adult aliens and that an endeavor be made to organize in every county a training class for all who apply for second papers, and that a citizenship day be established at which time those who pass through the courts may be publicly welcomed into citizenship.

6. That boards of education and school officials be urged to provide educational privileges for immigrants in construction camps and logging and mill centers in the Pacific Northwest.

7. That six months' attendance in some accredited public or private institution of learning be necessary prior to being granted citizenship papers; this to apply to all non-English-speaking immigrants.

8. That arrangements be made for instructing the immigrants in English during passage on boats.

9. That no immigrants be admitted to this country unless such immigrant is sufficiently educated to be able to read, write and understand fully his or her native language, except children accompanied by parents or guardian.

Resolutions Suggesting Needed Legislation Governing Immigration:

"Believing that the time has come for the establishing of a State Bureau of Industry and Immigration, or a similar body with state power in each of the coast states, we recommend:

"That this conference go on record as favoring the creation of such bureaus and suggest the appointment of a committee consisting of one member from each state represented, whose duty it shall be to draft a bill and present it to the next legislature in each state.

"That legislative committee be instructed to gather all laws passed by Eastern states regarding port regulation and protection of immigrants, selecting such as may apply to the Pacific Coast states and urge for passage.

"That we strongly endorse the division of information in the United States immigration service on its past record, and urge that its powers be extended so that it may be enabled to do a more effective work than legal limitations have permitted it to do thus far.

"That we recommend that individuals and organizations interested write their respective ideas to the secretary of this conference and that he be instructed to convey this endorsement to the various congressmen from the three principal Coast states and urge the extension of the powers of their division with increased appropriations.

"Whereas there have been as yet no official steps taken in the way of appropriation for the establishment of government immigration and quarantine stations on the Pacific Coast, and as it will take considerable time in a preliminary way for the establishment of such stations, we recommend that the secretary of this conference be instructed to convey to the various congressmen from the Pacific Coast states, namely, Washington, Oregon and California, our earnest petition that they work for an appropriation by congress for the establishment of a sufficient number of government immigration and quarantine stations on the Pacific Coast to properly handle and care for the incoming tide of immigrants by the time of the opening of the Panama Canal."

Resolutions Recommending the Best Methods of Locating Immigrants on the Soil:

"That our members of Congress be respectfully petitioned to earnestly endeavor to secure legislation amending the federal homestead and reclamation laws along lines in harmony with bills introduced by Senator Borah of Idaho.

"That our members of Congress be petitioned to secure legislation providing for federal laws and appropriations providing for the clearing up and utilization of unoccupied agricultural lands by provision similar to federal irrigation schemes for utilization of arid lands.

"That our members of Congress be petitioned to secure an amendment to Section 40 of an act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, establishing not only a bureau of information, but making it necessary for the secretary of commerce and labor to publish such information and also distribute it in the language of the immigrants, also making it lawful for states and territories to send agents to the immigration stations to present orally or in writing the special inducements offered by such states and territories to aliens to settle therein.

"That we recommend that commercial clubs and civic bodies should, by incorporation or other effective methods, or organize associations similar to the Southwest Washington Settler's Agency, whose general offices are at Chehalis, Wash., to acquire by option, contract, lease or purchase, unoccupied lands suitable for agriculture, dairying or other industries, and to prepare by clearing or reclamation, such portion of said lands as may be necessary to facilitate their purchase and cultivation by actual settlers.

"That we urge upon Young Men's Christian Associations and similar bodies that they encourage all immigrants to settle upon the land and cultivate the soil instead of settling in the cities."

